The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No 4344 第四千三百四十四號 日五廿月八庚 年未辛治同 HONGKONG, MONDAY, 9TH OCTOBER, 1871. 一拜禮 號九月十英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH

Arrivals.

Oct. 7, CHUKIANG, Brit. str., 636, Hogg, from Canton, General.—SIEMSSEN & Co.
Oct. 8, MEI-KONG, French str., 1,910, Bourdon, Shanghai 5th October, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
Oct. 9, VOLGA, French str., 951, Plambeau, Yokohama 1st October, General.—MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

Departures.

Oct. 7, ATHOLL, str., for Singapore and London.
Oct. 7, BREMA, for Bangkok.
Oct. 7, YOETUNG., str, for Swatow.
Oct. 7, META, for Amoy.
Oct. 7, ALBERTA, for Takao.
Oct. 7, VILLA DE LA REYADAVIA, for Manila.
Oct. 7, BLACK WATCH, for Rangoon.
Oct. 7, AUSTRALIA, str., for Shanghai.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, 7TH OCTOBER.

Onward, for Whampoa.
Isabella Ridley, for Whampoa.
Pehlwan, for Singapore.
Atholl, str., for Singapore and London.
Golden State, for New York.
Burlington, for Bangkok.
Landdrost Braun, for Shanghai.

Passengers.

Per *Mei-kong*, str., from Shanghai,—29 Chinese.

Reports.

The following report of the steamer *Emeu*, on her last voyage hence to Shanghai is taken from the *N. C. Daily News*:—The P. & O. S. N. Co. steamship *Emeu* left Hongkong September 22nd, at noon. Experienced moderate fine weather to the Lammock Islands, when a very heavy N.E. swell began; weather beautifully fine, with increasing N.E. breeze—barometer 30. September 24th, wind N.N.E., increasing, hauled in under the land by Pyramid Point; at 7 p.m. passed Sorrel Rock—barometer commenced to fall, 29.90. September 25th, at 1.30 a.m., passed South Yit; wind increasing to a gale, weather beginning to look dirty, hoped to get into the Haitan Straits at daybreak for anchorage; at 3 a.m. off Triangle Yit, weather getting thick, stood off the land for an offing, wind and sea increasing to a strong gale (N.N.E.)—barometer 29.88; ship heading E.N.E., making about E. by S. course; battened down fore and aft and secured boats, &c. September 25th, at 11 a.m., blowing a very hard gale, weather gloomy and thick, sea very high, jib washed off the boom. Noon: barometer 29.60; at 2 p.m., barometer 29.60; at 4 p.m., barometer 29.50. Stood to the Northward, tremendous sea running, ship behaving well, shipping but few seas; at 9 p.m. sea smashed in second cutter; at 10 p.m., barometer 29.56, wore ship to the E.N.E. Blowing a storm of indescribable strength in incessant squalls, with blinding spray and rain. Put tarpaulin in mizen rigging and set storm trysail. September 26th, at 7 a.m., barometer 29.54; kept ship before the wind to secure fore yard and main stay. At 9.30 a.m. a slight change for the better, barometer inclined to rise; stood to the Northward, got exactly the same weather, squalls as hard, rain in torrents, and same sea. At 2.30 p.m., though the barometer had risen to 29.70, the weather shewed no sign of breaking; stood to the Southward, found no change this time, frequent squalls at hurricane force and torrents of rain. At 6 p.m., stood to the Northward, wind inclined to E.N.E., no change in the weather—barometer 29.87. Sept. 27th, at 2 a.m., weather slightly breaking, observed the land—by the reckoning thought it to be Ockseu Islands, bearing W.N.W. Stood out N.E. by E. until daybreak, when the land proved to be Lee-o-loo Hill, visible only about 20 minutes, weather thick; ship losing ground. The barometer had been gradually rising since 4 a.m. 26th, weather showed no signs of breaking or the gale decreasing, stood in for Amoy Harbour; at 10 a.m. anchored in Amoy. Sept. 28th, daybreak, weighed and proceeded on voyage, since when moderate head wind with thick drizzling rain to the Hieshans, thence fine and clear weather. Arrived at Shanghai 1 p.m. 1st October. The ship was set S. 77 W., 60 miles beyond all calculations and allowances.

The same paper also gives the following:—American steamship *Suwonada* left Hongkong September 22nd at 8 p.m., weather fine, moderate breeze from Eastward and smooth sea. 23rd at 1 p.m. off Breaker Point, in company with steamer *Peiho*, at 6 p.m. off Namoa, at 10 p.m. passed the Brothers, strong breeze from N.E. and considerable sea. 24th at 7 a.m., ten miles South of Chapel Island, exchanged signed with steamer *Ping-on*, steering to the Southward; strong breeze through the day with high sea. At 8.20 p.m., passed Pyramid Point, at midnight off Sorrel Rock, blowing very hard from N.E. with a tremendous sea running, ship hove-to with head to the Eastward. 25th at daylight wore ship and stood to the Westward for shelter, at 6 a.m., passed a Lanque scudding under close-reefed main topsail; 7.30 a.m. set fore staysail; at 9 a.m., made Pyramid Point bearing W.N.W., and saw a large three masted screw steamer heading to the Northward under the lee of the land; at 9.30 a.m. fore staysail blew completely out of the bolt ropes; at 3 p.m. finding it impossible to made headway, came to anchor under the lee of Roques Point, let go two anchors with 60 fathoms chain on each, very severe squalls through the night. 26th at 9 a.m., heavy sea rolling in from the Eastward, rendering anchorage unsafe, got underweigh, and changed berth to Finghi Bay, ten miles to the Northward, anchored at 2 p.m.; at midnight weather moderating but still blowing hard, at 5 a.m. got underweigh and steamed through the Haitan Channel; at 1 p.m. off Hai Head, wind North with very high sea from E.N.E., passed a large ship running to the Southward under three close reefed topsails, at 9 p.m. passed the White Dogs, midnight strong N.E. gale and overcast cloudly weather. 28th, came in fine and smooth, but overcast, 29th the same, light N.E. breeze. Arrived at Shanghai 30th at 1 a.m.

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	From.	Date.
Sea Belle	London	June 7
Naval Brigade	Cardiff	June 8
Deerfoot	Shields	June 11
Agnes	Cardiff	June 14
Rollo	London	June 21
Cecrops	Cardiff	June 29
Taffarette	Havre	June 30
Johanna & Willem	Amsterdam	June 30
Aline	Hamburg	July 2
Canton	Hamburg	July 4
Nyassa	Cardiff	July 27
Bombay	London	July 29
Meteor	Newport	July 30
Sardis	Penarth	Aug. 1
Therese	Hamburg	Aug. 2
Lochbullig	Aberdeen	Aug. 4
Isles of the South	London	Aug. 11
Mathilda Atheling	London	Aug. 11
Enterprise, (s)	London	Aug. 16
Commander, (s)	Liverpool	Aug. 17
Investigator, (s)	London	Aug. 18
Warrior, (s)	Liverpool	Aug. 19
Albay, (s)	Glasgow	Aug. 19

Auction Sales To-day.

H. N. MODY.
Cotton, &c.

H. JURGENS & Co.
Sundry Articles.

Banks.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL 5,000,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—HON. R. ROWETT.
Deputy Chairman—T. PYKE, ESQ.
E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Julius Menke, Esq.
A. Joost, Esq. | S. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Wm. Lemann, Esq. | G. F. Weller, Esq.
H. Melchers, Esq.

Managers;—
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., Chief Manager.
Shanghai—David McLean, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum.
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East.
tf 1062 Hongkong, 9th September, 1871.

GERMAN BANK OF LONDON (Limited).

DIRECTORS.
GEORGE ALBRECHT, Bremen.
EDWARD HENRY GREEN, London.
CARL KLOTZ, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
VICTOR FREIHERR VON MAGNUS, Berlin.
JULIUS MAY, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
ADOLPH VOM RATH, Cologne.
CHARLES FERDINAND RODEWALD, London.
FREDERICK RODEWALD, London.
THOMAS SELLAR, London.
RUDOLPH SULZBACH, Frankfort-on-the-Main.
L. JOSEPH SPEYER, Frankfort-on-the-Main.

Managing Director—OTTO NESTLE.
Assistant Manager—LEOPOLD BONN.
Auditor—GEORGE THOMAS BROOKING.
Bankers—THE LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK, LONDON.

The Capital of the German Bank of London, Limited, is £2,000,000, divided into 200,000 Shares of £10 each: of which 60,000 Shares, representing a capital of £600,000, have been issued, subscribed for, and allotted, and are intended to be fully paid up within six months.
The Bank is established in London, and has no branches on the Continent or abroad. It is now prepared to open business, to negotiate approved securities, and generally to attend to transactions appertaining to Foreign, banking business.
Bartholomew House, Bartholomew-lane, London, E.C., April, 1871 [6m 1070 June 24

NOTICE.

THE undermentioned Local Insurance Offices are prepared to issue Policies, covering Merchandize by *first-class Steamers to London, via Suez Canal*, at the following rates of premium.

		with average	f.p.a.
From Canton	Tea,	24 %	12 %
" Macao	Silk,	2 %	1½ %
" Hongkong	Other Merchandize,	2½ %	1¾ %

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents, Canton Insurance Office.

N. J. EDE,
Secretary, Union Insurance Society of Canton.

J. KENNARD DAVIS,
Agent, North China Insurance Company,

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents, Yangtsze Insurance Association of Shanghai.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
General Agents, China Traders Insurance Company, Limited.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents, China and Japan Marine Insurance Company.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents, Chinese Insurance Company, Limited.
tf 872 Hongkong, 18th May, 1871.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

REDUCTION IN RATES ON CHINESE RISKS.

ON and after the 15th instant, the minimum rate for the insurance against Fire of Chinese Premises in this Colony will be reduced to Two per cent. per annum.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers,
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited.
tf 1397 Hongkong, 14th November, 1870.

JUST PUBLISHED.

BOOKS ON BUDDHISM.

A CATENA of BUDDHIST SCRIPTURES, from the Chinese, by SAMUEL BEAL; price $5.
THE WHEEL OF THE LAW, Buddhism illustrated from Siamese Sources, by HENRY ALABASTER; price $4.50.
KUSA JATAKEYA, a Buddhistic Love Story, rendered into English Verse by THOMAS STEELE; price $3.

Copies of the above works, published by TRÜBNER & Co., London, may be had at the *Daily Press* Office.
1m 1629 Hongkong, 26th September, 1871.

DISTRICT GRAND LODGE OF CHINA.

IT is hereby notified that the Regular Annual Communication of the District Grand Lodge of China (postponed from the Spring of this year), will be held at the FREEMASONS' HALL, SHANGHAI, upon the EVENING OF FRIDAY, 20th October, at seven for eight o'clock precisely.
All Master Masons are cordially invited to be present.
By Command of the R. W. D. G. M.
CHARLES E. ENDICOTT,
D. G. Secretary.
tf 1574 Shanghai, 5th September, 1871.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG.

DES Soumissions cachetées pour la Fourniture de la FARINE DE FROMENT à effectuer à Saigon, pendant l'année 1872-73, pour le service des Subsistances de la Marine, seront reçues au Consulat de France jusqu'au 15 Décembre 1871 à 4 P.M. Il sera donné communication du cahier des charges relatif à l'adjudication en la Chancellerie tous les jours de 1 à 2 heures.
Le Gérant du Consulat,
CHS. L. DE LA FOREST.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FRENCH CONSULATE, HONGKONG.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply of WHEAT FLOUR, to be delivered at Saigon in the course of the year 1872-73 for the Commissariat of the Navy, will be received at the French Consulate up to 4 P.M. of the 15th December. Particulars as to the list of conditions on which the adjudication will be based, will be communicated at the Chancellor's Office, from 1 to 2 P.M. every day.
CH. L. DE LA FOREST,
Acting French Consul.
1662 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

Notices of Firms.

MR. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN is a partner in my business from this day, which will in future be conducted under the Style or Firm of E. VINCENT & Co.
E. VINCENT.
tf 1676 Swatow, 2nd October, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. DEFRIES in our firm ceased from this date.
E. ESTARICO & Co.
tf 1553 Hongkong, 1st September, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. SAML. WYLLYS POMEROY, JR., and Mr. JNO. M. FORBES, JR., have been admitted partners in our firm.
RUSSELL & Co.
3m 1213 China, July 1st, 1871.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY MOORE and MR. OTTO FRIEDRICH, have this day been admitted partners in our firm.
LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1258 Hongkong, 30th June, 1870.

NOTICE.

MR. WILLIAM ABBOTT TURNBULL is authorised to sign our firm from this date.
BIRLEY, WORTHINGTON & Co.
tf 829 Shanghai, 1st May, 1871.

THE interest and responsibility of Mr. J. A. KOOK in our firm, ceased on the 28th of July by mutual consent, and we shall carry on our business, as hitherto, under the same style.
J. SMITH & Co.
tf 1410 Chefoo, 6th August, 1871.

THE Undersigned having this day entered into partnership as Merchants and Commission Agents, will conduct their business under the name and style of NORTON, LYALL & Co.
EDWARD NORTON.
ROBERT LYALL.
tf 1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1871.

THE Undersigned have to-day established at this place a GENERAL COMMISSION and AGENCY BUSINESS, in connection with a Steam Rice-Mill, under the style and firm of
WINDSOR, REDLICH & Co.
DANIEL T. WINDSOR.
ALEXIS REDLICH.
Bangkok, Siam, 15th August, 1871. [3m 1388

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports, of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary
Hongkong, 5th April, 1871. [tf 885

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to furnish the undersigned with a List of their contributions for the year ending 31st December last, in order that the distribution of 20 % of the nett profits reserved for Contributors may be arranged. Returns not rendered prior to the 31st October next, will be adjusted by the Company, and no claims or alterations will be subsequently admitted.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers.
tf 1310 Hongkong, 1st August, 1871.

A. R. MARTY,
SUCCESSOR OF M. VISE & CO.,
92, *QUEEN'S ROAD.*

HAS received a large assortment of large and small Japonese Tea SETS, Toilette and Dinner SETS, Porcelaine and Lacquered VASES, of every size.
A very fine choice of Japonese IVORY and BRONZE, inlaid.
European GOODS.
14d 1710 Hongkong, 7th October, 1871.

FOR SALE.

24 IN. Vertical TIMBER FRAME, Working 12 Saws at one time.
30in. Circular Saw BENCH.
24in. Circular Saw BENCH, with Self Acting Feed.
12in. Circular Saw BENCH.
Large Circular Cross Cut SAW.
Large Mortising MACHINE.
2 Foot Mortising MACHINES.
2 8in. Wood LATHES.
Planing MACHINE.
Centrifugal Planing MACHINE.
2 Tenoning MACHINES.
Large Moulding MACHINE.
Variety Moulding MACHINE.
Jig SAWS.
Scroll SAWS.
Treenail making MACHINE.
MACHINE for making VENETIANS.
For Sale, separately or together.
Also a large quantity of Leather BELTING, as good as new.
WILSON & SALWAY,
Architects and Civil Engineers.
7, Queen's Road,
Hongkong, 28th September, 1871. [tf 1649

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BALFOUR KINNEAR, Esq., *Deceased.*

ALL persons having claims against the Estate of the late WM. B. KINNEAR, late of Foochow, deceased, are requested to send particulars thereof to the Undersigned, on or before the 1st October next, otherwise such claim will not be admitted. All persons indebted to, or holding funds or property of, the said WM. B. KINNEAR, are requested to communicate as soon as possible with the undersigned.
HENRY LOWCOCK,
Attorney for GEORGE THOMAS KINNEAR,
Sole Executor.
tf 1454 Hongkong, 26th August, 1871.

No. 125.
GOVERNMENT NOTIFICATION.

REWARD OF 250 DOLLARS.

WHEREAS on Monday, the 28th instant, at about 7 P.M., a Robbery with Violence was committed upon Mr. GEORGE L. TOMLIN, First Clerk in the Surveyor-General's Department, near the junction of Caine Road and Arbuthnot Road. It is hereby notified, that a REWARD of $250 will be paid to any Person or Persons, who shall give such information to the Police as will lead to the apprehension and conviction of the guilty Parties.
The above Reward will be apportioned at the discretion of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, in the event of such information being supplied by more than one Person.
A Free Pardon will be granted to any Person implicated in the crime, who may give such information, provided he be not the actual perpetrator thereof.
By Command,
J. GARDINER AUSTIN,
Colonial Secretary.
Colonial Secretary's Office,
Hongkong, 29th August, 1871. [tf 1471

BOARD and LODGING for a Single Gentleman, quite private; apply at No. 59, Wyndham Street.
tf 1520 Hongkong, 6th September, 1871.

"Japan Mail" and "Japan Weekly Mail."

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. having been appointed agents for the two above-named newspapers, are prepared to receive Advertisements and Subscriptions for the same.
Terms of Subscription, payable in advance:
Japan Mail, $15 per annum; *Japan Weekly Mail*, $24 per annum.
tf 122 Hongkong, 19th January, 1871.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 9th instant, at noon,
At the Godowns of Messrs. N. MODY & Co., Spring Gardens,—
(For account of concerned),
22 Bales Bombay COTTON, 4 Bales Bombay COTTON YARN, 13 bundles SHARKFINS, and 8 Chests ASSAFŒTIDA.
Ex "Annie Henderson."
And, immediately after,—
At the Godowns of D. NOWROJEE, Esq., Wanchai,
50 Bales BOMBAY COTTON.
39 Bags RICE.
Ex "Annie Henderson."
(All the above more or less damaged by Sea Water.)
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.
1707 Hongkong, 6th October, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.

H. JURGENS & Co. will sell by Public Auction,
THIS DAY,
the 9th day of October, 1871, at their Sales Rooms, Queen's Road, at noon,—
CARPETS, RUGS, FLANNEL, TOWELS, DAMASKS, Children's SOCKS, Soft Felt HATS, TWEEDS, CLOTHS, CLOCKS, BUTTER, CHEESE, MILK, BRANDY, CHERRY CORDIAL, CUPS, TUMBLERS, BLANKETS.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
1714 Hongkong, 7th October, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 11th instant, at noon,
At D. NOWROJEE, Esq., Godowns, Wanchai,—
(For account of the concerned),
78 Bales BOMBAY COTTON.
Ex "Annie Henderson,"
And, immediately after,—
At Messrs. DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.'s Wanchai Godowns.
50 Bales COTTON.
(All the above more or less Damaged by Sea Water),
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
H. N. MODY,
Auctioneer.
1717 Hongkong, 9th October, 1871.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of Privately), on
FRIDAY,
the 20th October, 1871, at noon,—
The Steam Gun-boat
"*STAUNCH,*"
As she now lies at Anchor in the Harbour with Masts, Sails, Anchors, Chains, &c., &c., complete.
She is fitted with Penn's Patent (High pressure) Trunk Double Engines of 60 H.P. (nominal). Her Boilers are Tubular and in thorough good order and condition:—
Length over all.....112 feet.
Breadth.....19 "
Loading Draught.....7 "
Inventory can be seen, and further particulars obtained, on application to Messrs. NORTON LYALL & Co.
TERMS OF SALE.—Half cash at time of sale, the balance on Transfer of Vessel. Expense of Transfer to be borne by the Purchaser. The Vessel, with all faults and errors of description, to be at Purchaser's risk on fall of the hammer.
CHAS. H. MORGAN,
Auctioneer.
1691 Hongkong, 4th October, 1871.

NOTICE.

MESSRS. L. FRICKEL & CO. TEMPORARY ENTRANCE
tf 1666] *ON THE PRAYA.* [Sept. 30

FOR SALE.

REAL Havana CIGARS.
Superior Manila and Cavite CIGARS, in boxes of 100 and 500.
Manila CHEROOTS.
Apply to REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 1189 Hongkong, 13th July, 1871.

NOW READY.

BOUND VOLUMES of the TRADE REPORT for the year 1870. Price $10.
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong, 1st February, 1871.

FOR SALE,
At 213, Queen's Road East.
2 LATHES, 3 Drilling MACHINES, 1 Plate Bending MACHINE. Can be seen erected and ready for use.
S. SPEECHLEY.
1m 1675 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

JUST PUBLISHED.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE TARIFF for the PHILIPPINES, of 1st July, 1871. A few copies of the above new Tariff for sale at the office of this paper. Price $1.00.
1m 1569 Hongkong, 14th September, 1871.

DENT & CO.'S ESTATE.

A FOURTH DIVIDEND of Two per cent. on all Claims against the above Estate admitted by the Trustees, will be paid at their Office, No. 7, Pedder's Hill, on the First Day of August next.
tf 1100 Hongkong, 27th June, 1871.

ALL the interest and responsibility of the undersigned in the firm of KWONG CHEONG, in Hongkong and Canton, ceased from this date by mutual consent. WONG TUNG SUN will carry on the business as hitherto, under the same style.
CHEONG QUAN HAING.
October 1st, 1871. [1m 1677

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. Tennent, Glasgow, and Messrs. David Corsar & Sons Arbroath.
ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 410 Hongkong, January, 1867.

A HANDSOME PHAETON with hood, suitable for Single Horse or a Pair.
Very fine Manila CIGARS, per box or per case.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
tf 1414 Hongkong, 21st August, 1871.

IT is hereby notified that the interest, and connexion of Messrs. LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW, with the undersigned firm ceased from the 1st of May, 1871, and that the undersigned will not hold himself RESPONSIBLE for any debts, whatever contracted by the said LO WING CHOON and LO YU YOW of the TYE SENG HOE.
LO KEE SENG.
6m 1399 Singapore, 1st August, 1871.

Intimations.

VICTORIA REGATTA CLUB.

THE Eighteenth Annual Regatta will take place on the 22nd and 23rd November next.
Gentlemen who are desirous of joining this Club are requested to send in their names to the undersigned.
H. J. H. TRIPP,
Hon. Secretary.
tf 1589 Hongkong, 18th September, 1871.

CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a General MEETING of Shareholders of the Canton Insurance Office, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in the Queen's Road, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th October, 1871, at 3 P.M.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Agents,
Canton Insurance Office.
20d 1702 Hongkong, 5th October, 1871.

PORT OF AMOY.

SHIPOWNERS, AGENTS, and COMMANDERS are informed that the DOCK COMPANY'S ESTABLISHMENTS at the above Port afford every facility, at moderate charges, for
REPAIRING AND SPARRING VESSELS
AND
OLEANING AND PAINTING IRON SHIPS AND STEAMERS.

THEIR LARGE GRANITE DOCK,
Has 280 feet length on the blocks, and at average spring tides can receive Vessels of 16 to 17 feet draught. It has a
CAISSON GATE, AND POWERFUL CENTRIFUGAL STEAM-PUMP,
And an Engineers' work-shop fitted with Lathes and Tools, driven by steam. Iron and Brass Foundries, Boiler-makers' shop, a large Smithy, and Carpenters' and Boat-builders' sheds. All superintended by resident Europeans.

Their two smaller GRANITE DOCKS can receive, at spring tides, Vessels drawing 12 feet.

Spars, Timber, and other Dock-yard material kept in stock.

Quarters for Officers, and a DRY GODOWN or STORES, of Vessels under repair.
tf 2317 Amoy, December, 1868.

FOOCHOW DOCK.

RIVER MIN.

THE above granite floored DOCK, of the following Dimensions, viz: Length, 300 feet, Breadth at Bottom, 40 feet, is capable of receiving Vessels drawing 13 to 16 feet, as the state of the Tides will allow. The Dock runs dry to the Blocks and is pumped out by Steam.
The above premises comprise a large Machine-Shop, containing a
WITHWORTH'S 12-INCH SCREW CUTTING GAP LATHE,
DRILLING AND SCREWING MACHINES,
A LARGE SMITHY, &c., &c., &c.
Large Godowns are on the premises for STOWAGE OF CARGO, &c., &c. A large Stock of Woods, Metal, &c., &c., always on hand.
The Dock Steam Tug *Woosung* is available at all times to tow vessels to or from Sea, at current rates, on application to
J. S. LAMONT,
Superintendent.
The list of Charges for lighting or remetalling vessels can be obtained from
Messrs. NORTON, LYALL & Co., Hongkong.
Messrs. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co., Shanghai.
tf 876 May3

FOR SALE, EX "NEW ARRIVALS."

AN INVOICE of first quality Hoth's RUSSIAN ROPE, consisting of:—
4 stranded ROPE, from 7½ inches downwards.
3 " " " 3¾ " "
BOLT ROPE, " 5½ " "
RATTLINE-STUFF, HOUSE-LINE, MARLINE, HAMBROLINE, 2 and 3 YARN SPUNYARN.

Best English-made White LINES, viz.: Hand Lead LINES, Signal HALYARDS, LOG-LINES, Fishing LINES.

PUMP and Rigging LEATHER.

Copper TACKS, Copper Boat NAILS and BURRS.

India Rubber PACKING.

Canvas HOSE.

Brown Tarred SHEATHING FELT.

Peacock's Patent COMPOSITION.

SOFT SOAP, for Engine purposes.

Wire Tube BRUSHES, assorted sizes.
Paint BRUSHES, do.

White Brothers' best Portland CEMENT.

KEROSINE OIL.
At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 1169 Hongkong, 10th July, 1871.

FOR SALE.

THE TRANS-CONTINENTAL RAILROAD GUIDE for the route from San Francisco to the Eastern States. Price $1.00.
For Sale at the office of this paper.
8d 1696 Hongkong, 5th October, 1871.

SADDLERY.

AT COST PRICE.—A General ASSORTMENT from the
BEST LONDON HOUSES.
Also,
Driving and Riding WHIPS.
BONNETT & Co.,
26, *Queen's Road,*
Hongkong.
3m 1680 Hongkong, October 2nd, 1871.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to SUPPLY STEAMERS with good CARDIFF COAL at $12 per Ton, delivered alongside.
TAN KEN SENG & BROS.
tf 1470 Saigon, August, 1871.

SAIL MAKING.

WILLIAM DOLAN having returned to Hongkong, has resumed his business of SAIL MAKING in all its branches, at his old place in *Duddell Street*, and solicits the patronage of the Public.
He has on hand a fine assortment of 8 and 10 ounce RAVINS DUCK, suitable for Boat Sails or Awnings.
tf 858 Hongkong, 30th April, 1869

MEATS.

THE Undersigned beg to inform the Residents of Hongkong that he will supply Prime Joints of BEEF, VEAL, and MUTTON, on the most reasonable terms. Corned Rounds, Humps, and Tongues always on hand, and will be sent addressed by any of the coast steamers, freight free. Any persons requiring joints will please send their orders by first opportunity, addressed to
L. HUTCHINGS,
tf 1476] *Compradore, Swatow.*

Intimations.

CHINA SEA, SAIGON AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE Dividend for the half-year ending on the 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum, declared at the Ordinary Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be payable on and after Monday next, the 18th instant, at the office of the Company, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.
By order of the Board of Directors,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
General Agents.
tf 1584 Hongkong, 15th September, 1871.

NOTICE.

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE YEAR 1870.

SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company are requested to hand to the undersigned, before the 31st October next, a List of their Contributions for the year ended 31st December, 1870, in order that the distribution of 20 % of the nett Profits reserved for Contributors, may be ascertained. Should any Shareholders fail to make the returns above described, their Accounts will be made up in conformity with the Books of the Company.
By order,
AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.,
Secretaries.
85d 1349 Hongkong, 8th August, 1871.

INDO-CHINESE SUGAR COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby notified that in accordance with the 38th Clause of the Articles of Association of the Company, the Third Call of Twelve Dollars and Fifty cents per share is payable on the 30th *June* current, at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
Interest at the rate of Twelve per cent. per annum will be charged on all calls paid *after that day.*
By Order,
A. NOEL BLAKEMAN,
Secretary.
tf 986 Hongkong, 8th June, 1871.

THE GLOBE MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL, £500,000, IN 25,000 SHARES OF £20 EACH.

CAPITAL PAID-UP, £100,000.

THE Company combines, with all the usual advantages of other well-managed Marine Insurance Companies, distinctive features, which offer special inducements to Insurers. The Company's Articles of Association provide that Insurers shall have a Substantial Share in the profits of the business. Whenever the net profits in any year shall have sufficed to pay the Shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent. on their paid-up Capital, 25 per cent. of the surplus is to be distributed pro rata amongst such of the Insurers as have paid during the year £500 and upwards in premiums.
The Undersigned, having been appointed agents in China for the above Company, are prepared to grant policies covering marine risks at current rates.
SIEMSSEN & Co.
3m 1567 Hongkong, 14th September, 1871.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY, NAGASAKI.

THE Undersigned are prepared to supply Coals from the Takasima Colliery (8 foot seam), in quantities as required, to be delivered on board ship in this Harbor.
Note.—The Specific Gravity of Taknsima Coal is 1.245, it contains 82.07 per cent. of Carbon, and is admitted to be fully equal to the best English North Country Coal for steaming and all other purposes.
GLOVER & Co.
Agent in Hongkong,
NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 1951 Nagasaki, Japan, October, 1870.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

ROSE & Co. have temporarily REMOVED their Business Premises from the Corner of Pottinger and Wellington to that of D'Aguilar and Wellington Streets, opposite Club Chambers, the Premises formerly occupied by Mr. A. BOYER.
tf 1532 Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

GEORGE GLASSE,
(FIVE YEARS MANAGER TO KINSFORD & Co., PICCADILLY, LONDON; AND 28, PLACE VENDOME, PARIS),
ENGLISH AND FOREIGN CHEMIST
VICTORIA DISPENSARY,
HONGKONG AND YOKOHAMA.
SHIPS' MEDICINE-CHESTS SUPPLIED AND REFITTED.
tf 2036 Hongkong, 3rd September, 1867

TO LET.

FIVE Granite GODOWNS, situated at Praya East.
For particulars, apply to
TANG LOK, *of Yuen Cheong Shop,*
Queen's Road East, Hongkong.
1m 1637 Hongkong, 27th September, 1871.

TO LET.

A FEW large and well ventilated ROOMS, furnished or unfurnished, situate in Hollywood Road. Apply to
HOTEL D'EUROPE.
1m 1585 Hongkong, 18th September, 1871.

TO LET,
With immediate possession.
THE Ground-floor of our PREMISES facing Queen's Road.
SANDER & Co.
tf 1505 Hongkong, 5th September, 1871.

HOUSES TO LET.

IN various Parts of Hongkong. A list of HOUSES with *size, locality* and *terms* can be seen at No. 47, *Wyndham Street.*
THOS. W. BARRINGTON.
tf 642 Hongkong, 11th March, 1867.

TO LET.
With possession early in April.
THAT very desirable RESIDENCE, Glanasskin House, now in the occupation of the Hon. J. PAUNCEFOTE.
For particulars, apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 434 Hongkong, 10th March, 1871.

TO LET.

THREE first-class two story GODOWNS, situate on Inland lot No. 73, opposite Fletcher & Co.'s old premises, at present in occupation of the Military.
Possession can be had early in February.
Apply to
TURNER & Co.
tf 183 Hongkong, 30th January, 1871.

TO LET.
(With possession on 1st January, 1871).
THAT very desirable BUNGALOW, situate at *Pokfoolum*, and known as "BELMONT," at present in the occupation of J. MENKE, Esq. Bowling Alley, Coach House, 4-stalled Stable, &c., attached. Water laid on. Apply to
GILMAN & Co.
tf 2192 Hongkong, 17th December, 1870.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at Wanchi. Apply to
ROB. S. WALKER & Co.
tf 41 Hongkong, 9th January, 1871.

TO LET.

FIRST-CLASS Granite GODOWNS, at *Wanchai*, from 12 to 30,000 piculs capacity. Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 1790 Hongkong, 17th September, 1869.

Intimations.

EUREKA VARIETY TROUPE
Have arrived, and will appear
TO-MORROW (TUESDAY) EVENING, OCTOBER 10TH,
AT
THE THEATRE LUSITANO.

IN addition to the old established Favorites MISS NELLIE HOSMER, MR. J. SMALL, and MR. A. SINGER, the Company has been strengthened by the engagement of MISS FANNY WISEMAN and MR. WILLIE SOUTH, of Australian, Calcutta, and Bombay Theatres.

Opening Pieces—
Comedy Drama,
"WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN!"
Glorious and New Burlesque of
PATIENT PENELOPE,
or,
THE RETURN OF ULYSSES.

The following Pieces and Burlesques will be produced in rapid succession: "*My Wife's Out,*" "*Romance Under Difficulties,*" "*Bonnie Fish Wife,*" "*More Free than Welcome,*" "*Who speaks First,*" "*Swiss Swains,*" "*Kiss in the Dark,*"—Burlesques—"*Blue Beard,*" "*Fair Rosamond's Bower,*" "*Aladin,*" "*Villikins and his Dinah,*" "*Ill treated Tr

DEATH.

At the White Mountains, New Hampshire, U.S.A., on the 19th August, of Membraneous Croup, ELLEN DERBY, second child of John G. and Clara R. Purdon, aged three years and ten months.

The delivery of the *Daily Press* from this office commenced on Saturday morning at 10.05, and the last messengers left the office at 10.20.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 9TH, 1871.

THE greatest bullies are frequently the greatest cowards, and by a kind of analogy the most audacious and imperious Governments are in very many cases the weakest, and may generally be, not affronted, but defied and resisted, with the nearest approach to impunity. A feeble but despotic administration must always be spoken of in the most respectful terms; otherwise insinuations will be repelled and the authors of them prosecuted with a high hand. But though none may affront its spurious dignity, many may openly and successfully resist its lawful and necessary authority. It is at the same moment frantically domineering, and ignominiously cowardly. The same Government of which one member wishes the CHIEF-JUSTICE to be gagged upon the bench, and of which another desires the prosecution of a gentleman who gives it useful information, is actually afraid to carry out the just sentence of the law because the mob threaten a riot. This is natural: the only thing is that it is the precise reverse of what ought to be the case. A Government is supposed to act for the public, and not for itself. Therefore, when it sacrifices the public weal and even the public safety to gratify its own small ambitions, it acts in a manner precisely the reverse of that in which it ought to act. If, instead of talking about libellous newspapers, and repelling charges, some really energetic attempt were made to reduce the appalling amount of crime in Hongkong, the Government of this Colony would be doing some portion of its duty. If, indeed, without making any extraordinary effort it did not go out of its way to increase the amount of crime, something would be credited to it. But when, with the unmistakeable fact before it that the Police cannot control the criminals, that we are the prey from day to day of unpunished thefts, burglaries, and highway robberies, it gratuitously offers a premium to crime by neglecting a means of preventing it, which alone can be of any avail, then we say the Government in the most flagrant manner betrays the first trust committed to it,—the sacred trust of doing its utmost to maintain the security of life and property within the region of its administration. Further, when the crime which the Government thus takes pains to assist is the very crime which strikes at the root of our power of controlling all crime whatever, the delinquency of those in authority is tenfold magnified. The Shan-sin-fan rioters were sentenced to be flogged, not for believing the fable of the powder, not alone for assaulting and nearly murdering the man whom they believed to have used it, but chiefly for riotously assaulting the police in the execution of their duty. That crime is the one which we say is subversive of our power to deal with any crime, and that crime is the precise one which the Government has successfully striven to increase to an alarming degree.

The mode of procedure was the following. The rioters were sentenced by Mr. BALL, on the 28th of August, to four months' imprisonment and two public floggings each. Whether Mr. BALL has changed his opinion on the justice of the sentence since he has become an acting member of the Government, of course no one can say but himself. But at all events, he expressed himself pretty strongly as to the enormity of the crime at the time of passing the sentence. Again, it is quite clear that the Government at that time did not disagree with the judge, or at least did not consider the crime one that called for a remission of any part of the punishment. This is evident from the fact that the order was issued to inflict the first flogging, and that it was only countermanded a very few hours before the time fixed for its execution. Well, the reason assigned in semi-official quarters for the non-infliction of the punishment was that a petition had been sent to the Government through the REGISTRAR-GENERAL, praying for the remission of the only part of the sentence which could possibly be considered a punishment by the prisoners. If the Government really withheld the lash in compliance with the prayer of that petition, then the Government must be extremely childish, and the sooner this petitioning system is stopped the better. But it can hardly be believed that our authorities would yield in so important a matter to the disappointed wail of those who fancied that a riot was an offence which would be very gently dealt with by our law. They would scarcely have yielded to that without something much stronger in the background. And there was something, and that something was that the mob gathered at the place where the flogging was to take place, threatened that if it did take place they would create another riot. That was really, we believe, the secret of the folly. Mr. DEANE felt himself quite unequal to the task of suppressing an organised mob row, and thereupon the Government gave way to the mob. Whether that was the reason or not, at all events the effect is the same. Every Chinaman has one impression on the subject, and that is that the Government can be awed by a mob even where so important a matter is at stake as the punishment of those who attack the Police. Can anyone wonder that attacks upon the Police have become alarmingly common since that time? Thirty or forty men now think nothing of combining to rescue a comrade from the hands of a constable. They know that if caught and sentenced to be flogged, there will be supreme safety in the cowardice of the Government if only they can induce a sufficient number of ruffians to threaten violence at the flogging-place.

The Shan-sin-fan rioters were to have been flogged on the 30th of August. As they were not so punished, one would expect to find another attack on the police shortly after that date. Accordingly on the 3rd of September we find a number of wreckers at Sowkewan assaulting a constable who strove to protect the wreck. It is probable that the man would have been very seriously injured, had not help opportunely arrived. Again, on the 16th of September we find a number of stone-cutters engaged at Pedder's wharf, and one of their number, regardless of the constable on duty there, proceeding to appropriate certain property on board the wreck of the Government lighter which sank there. The constable interfered to prevent the audacious theft, when immediately some thirty of the stone-cutters rose, and attacked him. The whole thing was most likely pre-arranged. The open theft was to be followed by the attack, during which probably the property was to be quietly got away. Again, on the 4th of this month a Chinaman was assaulted on the Canton Steamer wharf, and the policeman who interfered was attacked and knocked down, and would perhaps have been killed, but for the assistance of a civilian. It appears, therefore, that the Chinese are now fully confirmed in the impression that anything may be done by means of a riotous attack on the Police, that the chances are very few that the guilty persons will be caught, and that those who are caught the Government will not dare to punish. Thus we appear to be entirely in the hands of a mob of Chinese ruffians, who begin by assaulting the police, and then proceed to frighten the Government into permitting (because not punishing) that practice which is so convenient to members of a criminal fraternity.

Again, even when these men are caught, they are often dealt with most mercifully by the magistrates. We see no great difference between the Shan-sin-fan riot and the riot at Sowkewan, or at Peddar's wharf. In the first case, however, Mr. MAY dealt summarily with the offence, while in the Mr. RUSSELL inflicted little fines of $6 and $2. If the Police are not protected by some more effective punishments than these, not only will the criminals be encouraged, but no one will join the Force. Take for instance a case not mentioned above, because not of the nature of a riotous attack, one namely of a Chinawoman who threw stones at a Chinese constable for arresting a man who had no light. Mr. RUSSELL inflicted a fine of $1, but really the gravity of these cases demands something more than this. The police must be adequately protected if we are to have a force at all, and if not, we may as well announce at once to the criminals that we resign in favour of them. Through the apparent, if not real, cowardice of the Government, the police are exposed at all times to great risk of mob attacks. These are becoming more and more serious, and the police force less and less capable of dealing with them. Presumably as matters become worse, the Government will become fainter of heart, and thus make them worse still. And then, one day, we shall have to record a general rising of the coolie class, the discomfiture of the police, the turning out of the military, and the loss of a great deal of life. And this will be only the natural result of that sorriest of policies: Showing the white feather and affecting to call it Mercy.

The M. M. Co.'s steamer *Provence* left Saigon Saturday morning, at 6 o'clock, with the home mails, and may consequently be expected here on the morning of the 11th instant.

The P. & O. steamer *Australia*, which left this port for Shanghai on Saturday, appears not to have relished the state of the weather on her journey North, having run back to an anchorage near Green Island yesterday. She departed again at 6 a.m. this morning.

The *Government Gazette* announces that no ship on board of which any person has been attacked by cholera, shall enter any port in the United Kingdom until the clothes and bedding of such person shall have been destroyed.

The same paper notifies that in future the one-third of passage money allowed to officials returning home on leave will not be granted.

The following account of Bank Notes in circulation in Hongkong during September is published in Saturday's *Gazette*:—

Oriental Bank Corporation,	$ 477,644
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China,	559,834
Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China,	290,150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,	1,782,235
Total,	$3,109,863

An elaborate statement of the number of cases brought before the Supreme Court from 1861 to 1870 is published. In the former there were 119; in the latter only 68. The great diminution commenced in 1867, the number in 1866 being 127, but next year only 82, falling to 76 in 1868, 67 in 1869, and 68 in 1870. This forms conclusive evidence that the criminals escape being brought to justice, as it is notorious that crimes of all kinds have been more rife than ever during the past three years. According to the statement, not a single case of piracy occurred during 1869 and 1870. The returns of the Coroner's inquests where the bodies, but not the culprits, have been found, will tell a different tale.

Captain O'Hagan, of the British barque *Lizzie & Rosa*, reports that on the voyage from San Francisco to this port, he stopped a few hours on the lee-side of the Island of Seypan, one of the Marianas, where the people promptly supplied the ship with poultry, fruit, vegetables, &c., &c., at a very moderate price. The Governor of the Island and the Padre were exceedingly kind, and both speak very good English. Captain O'Hagan would strongly recommend his fellow ship-masters, if passing near and in want of fresh provisions, to call at the island, as they will be sure to receive a hearty reception, and have their wants immediately attended to.

The weather during the whole of yesterday was of a most threatening character, and from early morning were all the appearance of a typhoon again approaching us, or of one being in the immediate vicinity. The barometer, however, fell but slowly, it being 29.52 at 6 p.m. yesterday, and at that reading it kept steady and then rose. For two days previously it had been as gradually falling but there was nothing to apprehend more than a blow until yesterday morning when it went down two-tenths and then gradually dropped until 6 p.m., when it seemed as though it would keep steady at the point then reached. It would appear to be the opinion of those qualified to judge, that from the direction of the wind, N. by E., the centre of the typhoon would be between the South end of Formosa and the Philippine Islands. If so, we shall probably hear of some disasters from that quarter shortly. The steamers in harbour steamed to the moorings during last night and the Canton steamer thought it prudent to go over to Kowloon. The sea last night was dashing with great force against the Praya to the imminent danger of the supports, &c. for repairing the damage from the late typhoon. The following are the barometrical readings during the gale:—

October 8th,	Noon,	29.63
"	1 p.m.,	29.63
"	2 "	29.60
"	3 "	29.57
"	4 "	29.55
"	5 "	29.53
"	6 "	29.52
"	7 "	29.53
"	8 "	29.54
"	9 "	29.57
October 9th,	6 a.m.	29.66
"	7 "	29.69
"	8 "	29.71
"	9 "	29.74

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

7th October.

BEFORE J. RUSSELL, ESQ.

OBSTRUCTION.

P.C. Sergeant Young summoned Kum-a-choong, of No. 82, and Wong-a-woo, of No. 83, Praya Central, for unlawfully packing sugar and betel nut in the public streets. The constable stated he had often warned defendants, but they took no notice of him.

Defendants stated they had only a few bags on the pathway.

The constable said a large tray was in the streets, and sugar was being mixed on it by a number of people, and bags of sugar and betel nut half filled the street. Defendants were fined $5 each.

CUTTING TREES.

P.C. Nunomiah, No. 694, on Friday last, at 12.30 p.m., heard the noise of a chopper, as though chopping wood, at the back of the Aberdeen station. He went to the scene, and found a large tree cut from the base, and the defendant, in the act of cutting it into two halves. When the defendant saw him he ran away, and dropped the chopper, which was produced in court, but the tree could not be brought, as it was too large.

Ordered to receive 16 strokes with a rattan at Aberdeen.

A CHINESE POST-OFFICE.

One Lam-a-yow, bricklayer, late a cook in the employ of complainant, Lee-a-kwi, a silversmith, residing in the Tui Fak shop, Queen's Road, was sent by Lee-a-kwi, to post a letter at a Chinese Post Office, which letter contained $2, addressed to his mother. Defendant posted the letter, but extracted the $2. A day or so after, he was entrusted with a pot of opium by a female servant in the house to take to a relative, said opium valued at $450. Defendant did not deliver it, but disappeared, and it was found out after he had gone, that he had committed these depredations; the opium box empty, was found under the defendant's bed. On Saturday morning, he was seen passing, and was called, but ran away, a constable gave chase, and he was arraigned before Mr. Russell.

Defendant denied having taken the $2 out of the letter, he admitted taking the pot of opium, as the person he took it to did not want it, so he sold it.

Sent to hard labour for three months.

A SAMSHU RUNNER.

Lui-pak-sow, a Tamshui coolie and a samshu vendor, was sent to gaol for one month, for selling the abominable stuff to the Indian native soldiers in Barracks. Said defendant is a well known vendor in this stuff; bottle and measure were produced in Court.

SUSPICIOUS.

One Kung-a-tun was seen coming down the scaffolding erected to repair a house in Wo-on-lane, at 2 a.m. on Saturday morning, and was taken into custody by the watchman.

Defendant said he went there to sleep.

Remanded till 9th instant.

FREE FIGHT.

Seven Chinese stood charged with having a free fight at Yow-ma-tee, on the evening of the 6th instant. They presented in Court bloody head and faces, and a few cuts. The quarrel commenced by a woman passing over a sail that was spread out to repair, belonging to one Yeong-a-shing, and wetting it with water. She being remonstrated with for doing so, turned round and abused the owner. The fighting gang got together, some to take her part, and some to fight against her braves; heavy blows were given and the sail burned, the owner valued it at $20.

The second, third, sixth and seventh, defendants were fined $5 each, or 14 days' imprisonment. Sixth and seventh to pay each amends of $5 to Yeong-a-shing, or a further imprisonment of 14 days. The first, fourth and fifth defendants discharged, but the whole of defendants; also the woman witness, were called upon to enter into recognisance of two householders, $10 each, to keep the peace for six months.

A COWARDLY THIEF.

Yip-a-cheong, from the notable Sun-on, on Saturday morning, with another not in custody, went prowling about the outskirts of the town at Shrik-tong-tsui, picking up fowls belonging to poor people. The prowlers were pursued and the defendant was caught, with two fowls under his jacket.

Mr. Douglas stepped forward and recognised him as an old offender; he had been in Gaol twice for larceny, once under name Yip-hoi-chung, for stealing bangles in 1869, for which he received six months; again on 5th November, 1870, for larceny of trowsers, under the name of Yip-a-choy, for which he received two months.

Defendant admitted all this, and Mr. Russell sent him again to six months' hard labor, and to find security in two householders of $100 each, for the future good behaviour during twelve months, failing to find security to be recommended for deportation.

LEAVING WITHOUT NOTICE.

Mr. C. A. Saint, proprietor of the *China Mail*, summoned one Leong-a-shee, a compositor, for unlawfully leaving the service of complainant without giving one month's notice. Mr. Rozario, overseer to the printing department, gave evidence that the defendant went off on Tuesday last, and had taken employment at the *Daily Advertiser* office. Defendant stated that he had some time previously asked to have his wages increased, and the answer he got was, that if he could get better pay elsewhere he could leave. Therefore he was on the look out for advancement, and hearing that compositors were wanted at the *Daily Advertiser* office, he left the *China Mail* and took employment there.

His Worship explained to defendant that he acted wrongly in so doing, by not giving one month's notice, stating that if he wished to leave the complainant's service, he would have to act according to that rule, and also remarking that if every one in the establishment acted in the manner defendant had done, the employer would be put to much inconvenience. It was just and fair that he should give one month's notice, as the employer on his part was bound to do likewise, if wishing to dispense with any of his servants. His Worship told the defendant he had the choice of either going to Gaol for three months, or to return to the service of the Complainant.

Defendant stated that if he went back now, it would be only for one month, and he would lose his other situation.

Mr. Russell informed him he would give him ten minutes to decide upon the course he would adopt. Before the ten minutes had expired, however, the defendant, thinking a return to duties better than three months in Gaol, expressed a wish to return to his work.

THE RECENT EMIGRATION CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "DAILY PRESS."

SIR,—While I am not disposed to disagree with the general view you take in your comments upon the manner in which the departure of certain emigrants by the Pacific Mail steamer was interfered with, I cannot but consider that you carry arguments, in the main correct, farther than they will justifiably go, when you express your opinion that the Secretary of State, the Colonial Secretary, and the Registrar-General, are all entirely in the hands of the Chinese employés at the Registrar-General's office and the Board of the Chinese Hospital. Such an accusation is, to say the least of it, a very strong one, and being given almost as though it were not an expression of opinion but a statement of facts, I think it is calculated to weaken a case which on its own merits is no doubt strong enough. That in the instance which you give the influence of the Chinese Board of the Hospital was exerted in an irregular and undesirable manner I am not prepared to deny; but it is too much to expand the legitimate conclusion to which this tends to one of a very general nature. Did the Registrar-General and the Colonial Secretary not exercise their own discretion—whether they did so wrongly or rightly is not to the point—but can it be believed that they did more than make the information acquired at the Registrar General's office the basis of their action; and that they did not as might be implied from your arguments take the mere ipse dixit of the Chinese, and act upon it without carefully considering the subject themselves? We must be of necessity dependent upon others for information; and it would be as just to say that Mr. Deane is entirely in the hands of his informants, as that the Registrar-General is entirely in the hands of the Chinese. It is no doubt unpleasantly disturbing to discover the existence of secret influence of the kind revealed in the case commented upon; but, from the very difficulty of ascertaining what such influence really amounts to, people are very apt to over-estimate its true bearing, and to become gradually worked up into a state of excitement and suspicion similar to that which made people believe all the monstrous fables which were related in connection with the Popish plot. Understand me, I do not say there is no foundation for alarm; but I do think that the fears entertained in some quarters are exaggerated, and that there is a tendency to draw from any given instance wider conclusions that the actual facts justify. This, Sir, I think is the case in your comments of to-day. What appeared to be possibly an abuse was reported to the Registrar-General; and after making enquiries, he reported the matter to the Colonial Secretary, who called the attention of the Harbour-Master to it. I fail myself to see that this indicates that we are being ruled by the Secretary of State, whose powers are invoked by the Chinese Hospital; as, if we have grounds to differ with the Registrar-General for taking up one case brought to his knowledge, there may be many cases where he acts in the same way, and may save a great deal of annoyance and injustice to the natives by his intervention. When we bear in mind the difficulty which the Chinese must have in making themselves heard, it can scarcely be considered that there should not be some means provided in the place for their calling the attention of the Authorities to individual cases, where they feel injured or oppressed.

Having said the above in fairness upon one side of the question, I must, on the other hand, suggest one or two points which call for consideration.

Why did not the Registrar-General place the matter in the hands of the Emigration Officer, who is the person responsible, instead of taking upon himself to deal with it by reporting it to the Colonial Secretary?

When were the instructions from the Secretary of State, absolutely prohibiting all emigration under contract received, and why have they not been notified in the Government *Gazette*, so that the public may know how the Law actually stands?

How comes it that the Board of the Chinese Hospital take upon themselves the duties of looking after other matters than tending the sick and burying the dead?

Lastly: Is it really the fact that emigration from this Colony, never mind how carefully supervised or how fairly conducted, is to be put a stop to on account of abuses existing in a trade of a totally different description?

These questions are all suggested by the case to which you call attention, and certainly require to be clearly answered.

In conclusion, however, I would suggest with reference to the Registrar-General's Department, that, although much is said against the system of which that office forms a part, I do not know that anybody has ever suggested a substitute for it. Some means of governing the natives in the Colony is clearly a necessity; but this fact seems to be entirely ignored by those who so lustily abuse the existing *regime*, and so severely criticize the Registrar-General for such errors as are from time to time fallen into, and which are, in very many cases, only a necessary result of the difficulties which have to be contended with.

Yours faithfully,

AUDI ALTERAM PARTEM.

Hongkong, 7th October, 1871.

SHANGHAI.

The hearing of the collision case between the *Kiangse* and *Hiesha* has been postponed, consequent on the difficulty of finding a British naval assessor at the moment.

A meeting of shareholders in the North-China Insurance Company was held on the 2nd inst. The accounts show a credit balance on the 30th June last of Tls. 843,610, over and above the Tls. 300,000 paid-up capital, and after distributing dividends to the amount of Tls. 225,000. A further dividend of Tls. 100 per share was agreed to.

A correspondent of the *N. C. Daily News* gives some further information, with reference to the changes at the Arsenal, which were mentioned a short time back. Feng has returned from his visit to Tseng-kwo-fan, who is said to ignore altogether the appointment of Chai Ze-hao. This Mandarin is said to be merely appointed by the Futai as another additional manager at the Arsenal. Feng, however, being a man of greater energy and determination of character than the others, has hitherto overruled them in everything, and is still virtually the Superintendent of the establishment.

It is also stated that a German drill instructor had been engaged at the Arsenal. The following are, so far as is known, the facts. The Rev. Karl Kroyer introduced a German gentleman to the notice of the officials at the Arsenal, as an importer of Krupp's guns; and the result has been an order for eight of Krupp's guns of different sizes, to be sent out to China as soon as possible. Mr. Kreyer has since introduced another German, as drill-instructor, to teach the use of such guns to a class of lads at the Arsenal, who are learning German from him.

Another number of the Shanghai *Puck* has been issued, it is highly spoken of in the local papers.

CHEFOO.

The *N. C. Daily News* correspondent reports the wreck of the *Matilda* of Newcastle, in a gale on the night of the 29th ult. It seems she had been recently purchased, and was all but ready for a trip to Port May, and it appears that the captain, just appointed, had been ordered to take charge, with instructions that his papers would be sent on board early next morning. He did not, however, go off at once, and in the evening of the same day the mate came on shore. One anchor had meanwhile been taken in board and the other hauled short up. In the night it come on to blow; and while, it is asserted, the watch and crew were all asleep, the brig dragged her anchor, crossed the bay and drifted stern on to the rocks, immediately below the Consulate flag-staff. The bumping aroused the crew, and an anchor was thrown out astern, but the mischief was done. The captain and mate meantime were quite unconscious that their bonny bark had come to grief, though the former, fearing danger, had endeavoured to reach the vessel over night. The vessel was sold as she lay, for $1,600—pleasant for the purchaser who had just paid $5,000 for her. A Naval Court held to inquire into the matter has censured the captain, and suspended the mate's certificate for six months.

NANKING.

(N. C. Daily News.)

The Viceroy, Tseng-kwo-fan, left Nanking on the 25th ultimo, in order to make the annual inspection of the military under his command stationed to the north of the Yangtsze; and will not return for about two months. He is expected to visit the Shanghai Arsenal, shortly.

PEKING.

(Ibid.)

A Peking correspondent writes that the much-vexed audience question is really likely to come up for serious discussion, before many months are over. The Foreign Powers have determined to press it; and Chunghow's inactivity in Europe, and Mr. Lemaire's late return to France, are attributable to this resolve. There is no doubt that the Emperor's marriage was put off this year, in order to defer the evil day; but this cannot be repeated indefinitely; nor are Foreigners content to wait indefinitely. Sooner or later the knot must come up for solution; and there is reason to believe it will be sooner. Will the Chinese yield or fight? There is no doubt what they would like to do; but are they ready? and how much more time are we going to allow them for preparation?

NINGPO.

(Ibid.)

A Ningpo correspondent writes that an official proclamation has been put out, stating that it is intended to throw open to natives the benefit of the transit pass system, so soon as arrangements can be completed at Shanghai to carry the proposal into effect—sooon, we presume, that is, as our obstructive Taotai gives place to the more intelligent man who has been named as his successor.

A FIRESIDE TALE.—The cat's.

Senor Barcia, the Spanish deputy, who was arrested on suspicions connected with the murder of General Prim, is expected shortly to be released.

A LONG DRESS.—It is said of a fashionable lady who went to a party not long since that she arrived there about the first of the evening, but the last of her dress did not arrive until after twelve o'clock.

A lad in the Royal Navy, named Falkner has invented a four-gun battery with shield in front for the protection of the gunner, and has submitted his invention to the Select Committee at Woolwich.

A LABOUR OF LOVE.—A person advertises for a "boy to work on cake." As that is a kind of "labour" always particularly attractive to youth, the advertiser will not likely be heard complaining of lack of applicants.

BEAL ON CHINESE BUDDHISM.*

(Saturday Review.)

"Si fuisset Christianus, fuisset apud Deum maximus factus" was the estimate formed by Marco Polo of the founder of Buddhism. Nor was the great traveller singular in the views he held of the ennobling nature of the teachings of Sakya-muni; by students of all lands and of all creeds alike testimony has been given to the simplicity and purity of the moral precepts and practical rules delivered by him. The stability with which they have withstood the assaults of philosophy, infidelity, and Mahomedanism is proof of their intrinsic value, and the countenance and support lent to them by the Governments of Asia are evidence of their tendency to make men peaceful citizens and loyal subjects. One of the leading features of Buddhism has always been its entire want of anything approaching to persecution. The law that forbids the destruction of life has always been held to refer as much to offensive or even defensive measures against the enemies of the faith as killing animals for the use of man; and hence when the tide of Brahminical persecution set in, the peaceful Buddhists sought rest from their enemies in the island of Ceylon and in the vast countries of Thibet and China. Thus the headquarters of the faith were transplanted from its original birthplace into the latter countries, and as a natural consequence we find that the most perfect records of its growth and development are there to be met with. India, the Holy Land of Buddhism, no longer possesses in its completeness the Canon of the Law which her divines were the first to impart to the people of lands less blest than she. Her sacred places are defiled, and her Scriptures exist for the most only in translations deposited in the monasteries of China and Thibet. The great importance, therefore, of elucidating Buddhist history and philosophy by means of the Canon, as it is found in these countries, becomes at once apparent. Mr. Beal's efforts in this direction are well known to students of religious beliefs, and in the work before us he has succeeded, by grouping together successive translations of works bearing on the various phases of the faith of Buddha, in laying open an almost complete view of that religion through all its changes, from the primitive teachings of Sakya-muni to the mysticism of the present day.

The first object of every student of Buddhism must be to separate the doctrines which were taught by Sakya-muni from the overgrowths of scholastic and mystic refinement which grew up and choked their original simplicity in later times. If then we search into the earliest records of what he taught, we find that his utterances are directly opposed to many of the beliefs of the present day; and have in them a sympathetic tenderness and elevating purity which serve to explain the wonderful success which accompanied his ministry. In the universal debasement and overthrow of all moral restraints which were produced among the people of India by the heathenish formularism and priestcraft of the Brahminical theocracy, he recognised the evils which he conceived it to be his mission to combat. The antidote he applied went straight to the bane. In the words of Solomon he told his followers of the vanity of all earthly pleasure, and of life itself, and pointed out that in the paths of virtue was to be found the only true happiness. And he further declared to them that the perfection of virtue, to which it was possible for every one to attain, would lead them in an existence of perfect rest, in which the soul should be absorbed into itself, in which there should be freedom from disease and sorrow, and where the circle of existence from birth to death and from death to a new birth should be unknown. This appears to have been the primitive idea of Nirvana, and it simply embodied the fundamental belief of Buddhism—namely, that "Earth is a vain show, and Heaven is a vain reward." "To know the truth that misery exists and is ever accumulating, resolutely to aim at its destruction, by devotion to wisdom; to know that, by destroying the cause of misery, deliverance may be obtained," are the four truths which form the basis of ancient Buddhism, and from which its founder deduced the necessity of entering the "Paths"—in other words, of complying with the method of salvation exhibited in his system, in order to obtain the happiness of Nirvana. These "Paths," which originally consisted only of a profession of discipleship, soon included devotion to a regular life. Absolute mendicancy became an essential, and profound meditation was declared to be the means by which man arrived at perfect tranquillity, and thus reached the highest possible condition of mind. Thus we observe that the Nirvana of Sakya-muni was simply the negation of desire, sin, and misery, and in nowise implied absolute nothingness. But this distinction was entirely lost sight of by his scholastic followers who propounded the theory of a universal void as the leading feature of their faith, and held that the highest aim of Buddhism was the absolute nothing. These doctrines they supported by the argument that "the nature of individual substance is impermanency; that which is calle substance is therefore no such thing, the nature of individual substance being thus without any substantial element or basis; we speak of it as vain (empty) and perishable." The Mystics, on the other hand, held that there is nothing either existent or non-existent; that is to say, that there is only one state of existence—namely, a universally diffused essence to which men at length return as the true condition of being; for in perfect conformity with the original teachings of Sakya-muni they argued that the non-existence of the "Ego" forced the confession of the necessary existence of the "Non-ego." The similarity which exists between this latter phase of Buddhism and the doctrines of the founder of Taoism suggests the common birth of the two faiths. The Nirvana of the Mystics corresponds exactly to Tao, the "Unconditioned," the "Absolute," of the Taoists; indeed, the definition of the latter, which occurs in the opening passage of Lao-tsze's great work, the *Tao-teh King*, is identical in terms with that given of Nirvana in the Prajna Paramita Sûtra. This would appear to confirm the view held by some that Lao-tsze was of Indian extraction. Many incidents in his career would seem to favour this view, and the extremely hazy accounts we have of his parentage by Chinese biographers by no means form a bar to its probability.

It must be understood that the interpretations we have given above of Nirvana are those which *only educated people* and divines attach to it. Amongst the lower classes it is viewed rather as a kind of Mohammedan Paradise, in which every sense is indulged, and every passion gratified. In the Hi-shai Sutra we read:—

"Persons born in this condition are possessed of the same senses they had in the world. If born as men, they find themselves sitting on the knees of lovely women; if born as women, they find themselves in the embrace of the heavenly kings."

And again, in another Sutra, the life in Nirvana is thus described:—

"When the Deva rajahs desire to ramble about, the Devis surround them and strike up every sort of pleasant music; on arriving at the palace of any other Deva, he goes forth to conduct them within, where they sit down and enjoy the sound of pleasant music, and eat divine suda, and drink divine nectar, while all the Devis are only too agreeable to afford them every indulgence. Having finished the visit, they proceed forthwith to another palace, where the same pleasures await them. . . . Every palace is decorated with precious trees, lovely gardens, ornamental boundaries, and all of different colours, some like yellow gold, some like shining silver, others of crystal, lapis-lazuli, and so on."

How completely contrary all this is to the teachings of Sakya-muni a glance at his discourses makes apparent. The gist of all he said and all he did was to illustrate the insufficiency of life and its pleasures to gratify the yearning of the heart:—

"A man [he says] who cherishes lust and desire and does not aim after supreme knowledge, is like a vase of dirty water, in which all sorts of beautiful objects are placed. The water being shaken up, men can see nothing of the objects therein placed. So it is that lust and desire, causing confusion and disorder in the heart, are like the mud in the water; they prevent our seeing the beauty of supreme reason."

But to return to the mystic form of the belief. We have said that the followers of this school denied the existence of all except the one all-pervading essence, or "Universal self." But the acceptance of this dogma necessitated the further question as to the relation which this supreme existence bore to time, space, and number. And hence proceeded the invention of the several names by which it became known, as the "Omnipresent," the "one form of existence," and "Amitábha," or the "Eternal." In China and Japan this latter title was the one under which the supreme existence became most generally worshipped. But in the name "Amitabha" appears also to be implied the mystic idea of the "Heart" or "Inner self," and between what, say the followers of this school, can there be a more intimate communion of interests than between the "Inner self" and the "Great self"? for the latter cannot be forgetful of the former. Hence in the reverence shown to Amitábha is combined with the idea of eternity the love felt for the "compassionate and loving Father of men." Having carried the idea thus far, a still further development, was looked for to satisfy the desire for a manifested form of the "Great self." And as by speech the Inner mind of man becomes known, so speech became the manifested form of Amitábha. Speech, or Vach, thus came to be "regarded as the Son, or the manifestation of the 'Eternal self,' and was adored under the name of Avalokiteshwara, the manifested God." In Chinese this name took the form of Kwan-she-yin and to this divinity by far the greater number of temples in China and Japan are dedicated.

The many similarities which exist between certain developments of Christianity and Buddhism have repeatedly been noticed, and the belief, as expressed by Mr. Fergusson, that the inter-communication between the East and West during the whole period from Alexander the Great to Justinian was much more frequent than has generally been supposed, is now universally accepted. Spence Hardy has shown that the monastic rules of the Buddhist in existence before the Christian era are, in their general tone, and even in some particulars, wonderfully like those adopted in the West. The adoration of relics, and the use of bells, candles, and incense, existed among the Buddhists before they were adopted by Christians; and the identity which has been discovered between several legends related of Buddhist holy men and Western saints leaves no room for doubt that the early Christian hagiographers appropriated such Eastern legends as they considered were likely to prove a credit to their Church. Mr. Beal draws attention to the story of Barlaam and Josephat, related in the *Lives of the Saints* by Symeon, and shows that it is an exact copy of the well-known history of Sakya Buddha; and on a recent occasion we drew attention to the fact that a miracle, said to have been performed in favour of Xavier, was but a reproduction of a Buddhist legend which is to be found among the translations published by Mr. Mitford in his *Tales of Old Japan*.

In thus sketching the scope of Mr. Beal's book, we have left ourselves but little space to notice the manner in which his share of the work is performed. Of this it is impossible to speak too highly. The plan of the book is excellent, the argument which runs through its pages is never lost sight of, and the translations, considering that the language from which they are rendered is Chinese, are all that can be desired. Before concluding, we would draw particular attention to the plea put forward by Mr. Beal in his preface, that efforts should be made to secure a perfect copy of the Buddhist Canon as it exists in Chinese. In the volume before us Mr. Beal has partly or wholly translated twenty works, and from these he has succeeded in eliciting much information which will be welcomed by all students of religious beliefs. But we know that the Buddhist Canon in China consisted in the year 1285 A.D. of 1,440 distinct works, and that these form only a fractional part of the entire Buddhist literature which exists at the present day throughout the empire. And yet of all this we have been content hitherto to remain profoundly ignorant. Considering the light which would be thrown by the possession of these books on the ancient geography of India, "the more obscure parts of her history, and the struggles of the conflicting Indian sects," it cannot be doubted that any effort made by the Government of that country to accomplish this object would be amply repaid.

* *A Catena of Buddhist Scriptures from the Chinese.* By Samuel Beal. London: Trübner & Co. 1871.

ROYAL VISITS TO INDIA.

(Daily Examiner, Sept. 2.)

We give place to the subjoined as an expression of opinion, but we do not hold ourselves responsible for the sentiments set forth therein:—

"There is a rumour, how far reliable we cannot say, that the ensuing cold season will see among us His Royal Highness Prince Arthur, accompanied by Colonel Sir Garnet Wolsley, late Deputy Quartermaster General in Canada, and Captain Hozier. If we were sure that the visit would be productive of good, and would result in the strengthening of kindly sympathies between the rulers and the ruled, we should hail it with satisfaction. As it is, however, we are disposed to look forward to it more with apprehension than with hope. The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh, success as it was from a certain point of view, has not prepossessed the people of the land in favour of British royalty. There were circumstances over which the Duke had no control, which, standing associated with his visit, have rendered it a sore subject with a large majority of Her Majesty's Indian subjects. In the first place, his advent among us was ill-timed, occurring as it did at a period of general commercial depression, and shortly followed as it was by an increased tax. Much money had been spent in the entertainment of His Royal Highness, and rightly or wrongly, the people attributed to this abnormal expenditure that apprehended collapse of the resources of the country which has been the plea for an unjustifiable income-tax, iniquitously levied.

"In the next place, the Duke of Edinburgh did nothing to satisfy the Oriental idea of royalty, and on this account his visit was a great disappointment. What this Oriental idea was he could scarcely have been expected to know, but the men who ought to have known should have instructed him. As a Prince and the son of the Queen, it was expected of him in passing the cities and towns that lay in his line of route, to make gifts of money for distribution, either in coin or kind, among the thousands of poor that are always to be found among our centres of population. With the exception of a donation here, and a subscription there, to public institutions, there was no charity, princely or otherwise, that flowed forth in his name. To Western ears such a complaint may sound childish and absurd, but it must be borne in mind that His Royal Highness's career through India was being scrutinized from an Eastern, not a Western, point of view. Let any one who questions our representation of the popular sentiment with respect to the Duke's visit make inquiry of the people themselves, whether high or low, educated or uneducated, and he will find that we have made no exaggerated statement. The complaint in Calcutta was that instead of distributing charities among the poor with a princely hand, as a Prince ought to do, and so securing their blessing and grateful recollection of his visit, the poor were compelled by the Government to spend money in honor of his advent, and purchase *chirags* and oil for the general illumination that was to greet him. It is true the Government *compelled* them to do no such thing. Mr. Hogg's police, we believe, compelled them in spite of Mr. Hogg's critically worded notice on the subject; and the people believed these, and still believe that it was the real intention of the Government to force them into expense. The Duke's visit, therefore, instead of being a benefit or a satisfaction in any way, was a source of expense for which there was no compensation, and this happening at a time when taxation was pressing the people and trade was low, served to make the Duke of Edinburgh unpopular in India.

"Now that we may expect to have another Royal Highness in our midst, is it too much to hope that some regard will be had to the sentiment and prepossessions of the people in seeking to make his welcome a hearty one? Let it be understood that this Prince, like all Eastern Princes from time immemorial, will come with both hands full of charities for the distressed and starving poor, and let it be made known—*not* through the police—that the people will be left free to do homage to the son of their Queen in whatever way suits their notions best, and we think the loyal demonstration that will ensue, a little *outre* perhaps to our Western ideas, will be a far heartier and happier thing than the enforced welcome arranged for the Duke of Edinburgh. We are not of the number of those who believe that the Bengali has neither heart nor loyalty. If his action is constrained, it is on account of the tight Western garments he is expected to appear in in public. Let Prince Arthur be instructed to defer to his Oriental prejudices, and we do not think he will be wanting in his expressions of loyalty.

The pious Occident earnestly disclaims having charged the Methodists with the sin of Antinomianism. We are glad to see this large and respectable body of Christians relieved of so terrible and degrading an accusation. If anybody should call us an Antinomianism we should bring an action against him—the action of the extensor muscles in our dexter leg. There have been men killed for calling less opprobrious name than this.—*S. F. News Letter.*

THE COMMUNISTS BEFORE THE COURT-MARTIAL.

(From the Times' Special Correspondent.)

VERSAILLES, Aug. 16.

The first case tried to-day was that of an obscure member of the Commune, Trinquet, and it was got over with unusually business-like despatch and precision. He confessed to having attended most of the sittings of the Commune, and had thus

Garde Nationale," which the Communs had not been able to control, responsible for the crimes by which the defence of Paris had been disgraced.

DESTITUTION AT PEKIN.

The floods in the North have caused a large number of destitutes to flock into Pekin, and we read that the authorities are taking steps for relieving their misery. The *Daily News* translates a memorial of Wen-ming—one of the censors, a class of men who in China perform something of the same function which opposition newspapers perform at home,—petitions the Throne to provide relief for the destitute people who are daily flocking to Peking from the flooded districts. Although His Majesty has already given 100,000 *shih* of grain for distribution among the sufferers, this will not meet all the circumstances of the case. Multitudes have been driven from their homes by the floods, and are wandering about in all directions seeking food and shelter. He has seen rows of these poor people, in the city and suburbs, going from door to door begging, in the most abject and pitiable state of destitution. Rice and soup kitchens, supported by public subscriptions, are usually opened in Peking during the winter months, but winter is some distance off yet, and meanwhile people are starving. His Majesty is therefore prayed to be graciously pleased to supply these kitchens with rice for the next three months.

THE QUEEN'S HEALTH.

The *Lancet* contains the following article:—"We have seen with regret the attacks on the Queen, based on her Majesty's absence from evening entertainments, and on her brief residence in London. Now the fact is—and the more widely this fact is known and the more plainly stated, the better—her Majesty is not physically capable of bearing the effects of crowded or over-heated rooms, or of prolonged residence in London. The effort of entertaining in the evening produces great and immediate discomfort, followed by sleeplessness or disturbed rest and severe headache; and her Majesty rarely visits Buckingham Palace without suffering in a similar manner. The profession will readily, without our entering more fully into so delicate a subject, understand the necessity for her Majesty's medical advisers exercising the greatest diligence to prevent the recurrence of these symptoms. It would appear as if some persons must forget that the Queen is a lady nearly 53 years of age, for they talk as if they expected her to possess the same remarkable physical vigour and nerve-power she exhibited twenty years ago."

A VISIT TO SEDAN.

(*United Service Gazette.*)

The scene of the latest disaster of the Napoleon dynasty lies nearly as accessible to us as its older historical rival, the field of Waterloo; and as the interest of Sedan is so much fresher, and the valley of the Meuse as much superior to the Belgian plain in natural beauty as one battle-field can well be to another, summer travellers cannot do better than visit the former on their way to Switzerland, Germany, or the Tyrol. From Brussels to Charleville is but a few hours' journey through Namur, Givet, and a very striking bit of the unchangeable old Ardennes. From Paris again an easy day carries the traveller to the same Charleville (which is merely the name of the new part of the old frontier of Mézières), through Soissons, Rheims, and some of the most picturesque bits of central France. At Charleville the traveller is within half-an-hour by rail of Sedan. A friend writes to us as follows:—"I was very glad I took advice and had a carriage from Mézières; you can get by that means on to this battle-field in an hour and a-half. It is a question whether you should go by the right bank of the Meuse, over the hills along the Belgian frontier, as we did. You see the country better; but there is a much easier road up the other bank to the passage used by the Crown Prince's Army at Donchéry, close by which one stops to see the cottage where Napoleon and Bismarck had their world-famous interview on the 2nd September. Yet if one goes by the other road you have the advantage of perceiving how easily MacMahon might have escaped the day before the battle had he fully known his danger; but then you must drive out to Donchéry to make the visit complete. I had no idea that Sedan is so thoroughly low and entirely commanded. What a blunder to have made such a little mousetrap the rallying point for an army of 100,000 men! The Prussians very sensibly have kept the works of the citadel open to travellers, contrary to the rules at their other fortresses. So on arriving at Sedan (where there is a capital hotel), you ascend at once to the summit, and have a really magnificent panorama of the whole battle field. With Capt. Fitzgeorge's little book and plan, the whole of the great drama can be followed out by the eye from this point. I was sorry to find that the trade in relics is being actively driven; of course the true ones will all soon be sold off, and the Louvaine workshops called on to keep up the supply. That excellent charitable Belgian company (I forget the name) which undertook the inhumation has now finished its work by dragging the Meuse thoroughly, and interring the results, which were masses of bones of horses and equipments. Few human remains are in any of their last mounds. I left by the rail for Luxemburg through Thionville, which is in tolerable order. No custom house!"

AUSTRIA.

THE RECENT MEETING OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY AND THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

(*From the "Telegraph's" Correspondent.*)

VIENNA, August 15.

When last I wrote to you this was an expected event. It has since taken place. The outward circumstances attending it have, of course, been announced to the world at large by the indefatigable telegraph. As an eye-witness, however, has favoured me with certain details, I conceive they are sufficiently interesting to be reproduced in your columns, even *post festum*. I am not going to amplify upon the *menu* of the collation at Lambach, or upon that of the Court dinner at Ischl. The details in question have more immediate reference to the moving scene that was enacted on Friday last at the railway station at Wells, in Upper Austria. Austrian railway Court carriages were in waiting for the Emperor of Germany at the frontier town of Passau, one of which he entered, clad in the uniform of a colonel of Austrian infantry and wearing the decoration of the order of St. Stephen. The journey was rapidly continued to Wells. All along the line the stations had assumed a most festive appearance. Detachments of Austrian militia and their music bands greeted the aged Monarch at the various stations as the train whirled past—the latter with the sounds of the Prussian National Hymn. A squadron of dragoons was posted at the spacious station of Wells, headed by a troop of Austrian generals, in the midst of whom—taller and of a more imposing aspect than any of them—there was observed a colonel of the Prussian Guards, clad in a blue military coat with silver epaulettes and the Prussian "Pickelhaube" on his head, the white feathers of which gracefully floated on the breeze. The Imperial train entered the station at Wells very slowly. As soon as it was brought to a stand, the Prussian officer in question advanced to within a few paces of the Court carriage that was promptly being opened, and made his salutation in good military style. The Austrian colonel, William of Hohenzollern, the Emperor of Germany, at once descended from the carriage, and the Prussian colonel, Francis Joseph, the Emperor of Austria, offered to shake hands with his illustrious kinsman. But the Emperor William did not accept the proffered hand. He embraced the Emperor Francis Joseph, throwing both his arms around him, kissing him on the right cheek and on the left, and retaining him in his embrace for several seconds. He then took hold of both his hands and heartily shook them, whilst for a moment or two he regarded him in silence, and then once more enfolded him in a fervent embrace, which lasted nearly a minute. Not a word was spoken. Neither of the Emperors seem to have found words during the tempest of recollections and feelings that manifestly agitated their breasts. The embrace at last ended, the Emperor William pointed to an officer of unusually high stature, who had descended from the same carriage, and introduced his aide-de-camp, Count Lehndorff. This was the same officer who got rid of M. de Benedetti's importunities, as Napoleon's ambassador at Ems, last year, by bluntly informing him that "the King had nothing more to communicate to him." The Emperor of Austria shook hands with Count Lehndorff, and responded to this attention by introducing his own aide-de-camp, Count Pejacsevich. The Emperor of Germany accepted the count's left hand. At this moment an irrepressible agitation pervaded the spectators of the scene. Why did Count Pejacsevich, in his splendid red Hussar uniform, give his left hand to the German Emperor? Simply because he lost his right arm at Königgratz in 1866, where many other Austrians shared the same fate at the hands of the Prussians. Certain malevolent politicians, by way of a political symbol, assume that here it was that Austria herself lost her right arm, and that consequently she cannot now offer to Prussia more than her left, however sincerely Prussia may proffer her right hand.

TEA AND COFFEE INJURIOUS.

"Tea and coffee," says Mr. Paton, the British Consul at Ragusa, in one of his official reports which appears in a recent blue-book, "are the sure and rapid destroyers of the nervous and muscular system, for there is reaction and prostration after the digestion is terminated, and at the very time when all the vital forces are required for the purposes of assimilation, which is just as important as that of digestion." In corroboration of the dangerous properties of tea, at all events, it may be remembered that tea possesses a volatile oil which gives it its peculiar aroma and flavour; and that this is known to exert a most powerfully stimulating and intoxicating effect. In China tea is seldom used till it is a year old, on account of the well-known intoxicating effects of new tea, due probably to the larger proportion of the essential oil which it usually contains. The headache and giddiness of which tea-tasters complain, and the attacks of paralysis to which, after a few years, persons employed in packing tea are found to be liable, are due to the action of this oil, which, according to Johnston, does not exist in the natural leaf, but is produced during the process of drying and roasting.—*Home Paper.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

A VULGAR ERROR.—Misplacing the Hasp in rate.—*Punch.*

FORCED POLITENESS.—Bowing to circumstances.—*Punch.*

RATHER A DRAWBACK.—Cricket is generally considered a fine manly sport, with nothing trickish about it; yet those who watch the game closely cannot help seeing a great deal of "underhand" work going on.—*Punch.*

NOT THROUGH FRACTIONS.—Upon the marriage of one of her companions, a little girl about eleven years of age, of the same school, said to her parents, "What do you think? Amelia is married, and she has not gone through her fractions yet."

A FATAL ALPINE ACCIDENT.—Under the head of "Lucerne," we read in the *Swiss Times*:—A young lady staying at Rigi-Klösterli, having somewhat rashly gone in search of Alpine roses, fell down a precipice many hundred feet deep, owing to her weight causing a piece of rock on which she was standing to become loosened. Her friends, becoming alarmed at her prolonged absence, proceeded to search for her, and were horrified by finding her dead body shockingly mutilated at the foot of precipice."

WHAT'S HE AGOIN' TO DO NEXT?"—Some years ago a conjurer was performing his tricks in a room beneath which was a grocer's store containing a barrel of gunpowder. By some accident the powder exploded, treating the conjurer and spectators to an unexpected aerial trip, and landing them promiscuously in the neighbouring gardens. Among others was a sailor, who found himself on his back among some cabbages, and not much the worse for his "traject," as artillerists call it. Jack got up, shook himself, rubbed his eyes, and then exclaimed, "——the fellow, what's he agoin' to do next?" Jack thought that it was a *coup de main*; he knew nothing about a *coup d'état*! Political conjurers do play strange tricks.

THE PRINCE OF WALES AT SEDAN.—A correspondent writing from Sedan, under date of 16th August, says:—"We were yesterday honoured by the visit of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, accompanied by the Prince de Ligne and *suite*. The illustrious tourists arrived at Donchery at about three o'clock in the afternoon, where saddle horses were waiting for them. After inspecting the 'Weaver's Cottage,' where the Emperor and Bismarck held their short conference, they proceeded to the Chateau Bellevue and thence to Sedan, alighting at the Hotel de l'Europe. After dinner they again mounted, at about half-past seven in the evening, going out by Bazeilles, Givonne, and La Chapelle. Leaving their horses at the latter place, they returned to Sedan at a little before ten in a barouche and pair. This morning at 3.45 the party left for Metz. The Prince of Wales travelled *incognito*, signing 'Renfrow' in the visitors book at M. Amour's villa, the Chateau Bellevue."—*Albion.*

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OCTOBER 7TH, EVENING.

The market for Patna has kept unsteady and irregular in price throughout the day; sales of which have been effected at $700 to $707½, and a few chests, it is reported, at $710. Benares has changed hands at $695 to $700; Malwa, $670 new drug; first quality is wanted by the natives, but there is none left.

OCTOBER, 8TH EVENING.

The market, owing to the inclemency of the weather has kept quiet throughout the day.

OCTOBER 9TH, MORNING.

No change at present in the position of the drug market.

SHARES.

Hongkong Bank Shares, Old—69 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Bank Shares, New—67 per cent premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$1,300 per share premium.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$2,500 per share premium.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 115 per share premium.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$90 per share premium.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$370 per share premium.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$68 per share premium.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$69 per share premium.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—22½ per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—36½ per cent. prem.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 102 per share premium.

China Sea, Saigon, and Straits Steamship Company—par, nominal.

China and Straits Steam Navigation Company—25 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$60 per share.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—60 per cent. discount.

Hongkong Distillery Company—10 to 12 per cent. premium.

Indo-Chinese Sugar Company—$16 per share discount.

Hongkong Pier and Godown Company, Limited—2 per cent. discount.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight.... 4/3⅜
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight, 4/3⅞ to 4/4⅛
Credits, at 6 months' sight.... 4/4½ to 4/4¾
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.... 4/4½
Bank Bills on demand, ... 4/3

ON NEW YORK.—
Private, 5 months' sight..... —

ON BOMBAY.—Bank, 3 days' sight 222

ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, 3 days' sight 221½

ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, 3 days' sight.....72½
Bank, 15 days sight.....72¾
Private, 30 days' sight.....73

SALES ON OCTOBER 7TH, 1871.

As reported by Chinese.

Saigon Rice, 3,000 piculs, at $2.45, by Hop-hing to Hongkong merchant.

Vermicelli, 200 piculs, at $7.40, by Hop-hing by retail.

Yellow Beans, 3,500 piculs, at $1.88, by Wing-cheong-shun to Hongkong merchant.

Black Pepper, 100 piculs, at $14.25, by Wing-cheong-shun to Hongkong merchant.

White Wax, 2 pieces, at $93.50, by Kin-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Vermicelli, 30 piculs, at $7.30, by Kin-fung to Hongkong merchant.

Black Pepper, 1,000 piculs, at $15.00, by Kwong-man-cheong to Hongkong merchant.

Betel Nuts, 350 piculs, at $2.72, by Shun-chun-shing to travelling merchant.

Bombay Cotton, 29 bales, at $16.20, by foreign merchant to Chun-shing.

Calcutta Cotton, 95 bales, at $12.60, by Parsee merchant to Yuet-wo-loong.

T-Cloth, 6 lbs., 1,800 pieces, at $1.92, by foreign merchant to Hongkong merchant.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Dispatched.
LONDON	Elfin	Beer	Hongkong	Carlowitz & Co.	Quick dispatch.
HAMBURG	Bertha	Rose	Hongkong	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Quick dispatch.
NEW YORK	Lord Macauley	Care	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Feiga		Whampoa	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	St. Pauli		Whampoa	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Birdston		Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAN FRANCISCO	Shirley	Willcomb	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do.	Mary Belle Roberts	Spearwater	Hongkong	Olyphant & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	Onward	Wm. Whyte	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Jane Speirs	C. T. Brown	Hongkong	Russell & Co.	Quick dispatch.
DUNEDIN (N.Z.) & M'BOURNE.	Whirlwind	Graham	Hongkong	Rozario & Co.	Quick dispatch.
Do. Do.	Sea Gull	Marshall	Hongkong	Russell & Co	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON AND SINGAPORE	Shaftesbury (str.)		Hongkong	Landstein & Co.	Quick dispatch.
MANILA	Gravina	Barcelo	Hongkong	Remedios & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SAIGON	Alexandre Lavalley	Longin	Hongkong	Frederic Degenaer	Quick dispatch.
S'HAI, TIENTSIN, & CHEFOO.	Enterprise (str.)		Hongkong	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SHANGHAI	Chu-Kiang (str.)	J. Hogg	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick dispatch.
FOOCHOW	Ino	J. H. Bannan	Hongkong	Siemssen & Co.	Quick dispatch.
SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Yesso (str.)		Hongkong	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	On the 11th inst., at noon.

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VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

SAYLE & CO.,

SILK MERCERS, TAILORS, & GENERAL WAREHOUSEMEN,

Solicit inspection of the undermentioned Goods for their Autumn and Winter Season.

Black and Blue BROAD CLOTHS.
MELTONS, BEAVERS, WITNEYS AND NAPS.
3/4 and 6/4 Tweed COATINGS.
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Fancy VESTINGS.
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Comprising SOCKS, UNDER VESTS, and PANTS.
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Damask NAPKINS and CLOTHS, all sizes.
LONG CLOTH and CRIMEAN SHIRTS, all qualities.
The New Twill Oxford SHIRT.

The latest styles in made up TIES and SCARFS.
Linen and Paper COLLARS.
Silk, Cotton, and Wool MUFFLERS.
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Drab Felt and Black Paris HATS.
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Tapestry, Brussells' and Velvet Pile CARPETS.
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For Ladies' Advertisement see To-morrow's Issue.

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BRANDY, Fins Bois.
" Fine Champagne.
CLARET, Breakfast.
" Dinner.
Sparking HOCK.
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Still HOCK.

F. PEIL.
tf 310 Hongkong, 15th February, 1871.

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DAVID CORSAR & SONS' CANVAS.
Merchant Navy
Navy Boiled
Long Flax
Crown

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

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MANILA and Cavite CIGARS and CHEROOTS of all kinds for Sale, by
E. J. SAGE.
1m 1623 Hongkong, 25th September, 1871.

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ONE Superior High Pressure Horizontal STATIONARY STEAM ENGINE, complete, of 10 Horse Power.
One highly finished Extra-strong and Powerful Direct-acting Single Cylinder PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE, complete, of 12 Horse Power, manufactured by MESSRS. CHARLES D. YOUNG & CO., PERTH. Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
3m 1426 Hongkong, 23rd August, 1871.

The Chronicle and Directory for 1871.

NOW READY.

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It has been compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the value of the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1871" has been further augmented by the addition of a Chromo-lithograph plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE
AT THE PEAK;
also of the
VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS;
MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,
and of the
THE COAST OF CHINA;

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FOR SALE.

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tf 906 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

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Vermuth NOUILLY PRAT.
Wynaud FOKINKS, double Orange CURACOA.

At LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.
tf 907 Hongkong, 25th May, 1871.

AMONTILLADO,	per 1 doz.	Case	$13
PALE SHERRY,	" 1	"	$8
Superior MEDOC,	" 1	"	$6
Superior ST. JULIEN,	" 1	"	$10
Sparkling MOSELLE,	" 1	"	$14
G. H. Mumm's CHAMPAGNE,	1	"	$15
BRANDY, $5 to $12,	" 1	"	

REYNOLDS & Co.
tf 1679 Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

FOR SALE.

500 CASKS best PORTLAND CEMENT.
Apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
2m 1541 Hongkong, 8th September, 1871.

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SANDER & Co.,
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Two Albion PRINTING PRESSES.
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One Vertical DRILL.
One Donkey PUMP.
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tf 894 Hongkong, 24th May, 1871.

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FOR scope and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, achieving a clearness not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

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tf 887 Hongkong, 1st March, 1871.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR SAIGON.

THE Steamship
"ALEXANDRE LAVALLEY,"
Captain Longin, expected here from Shanghai on or about the 12th October, will have immediate despatch for the above port.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
FREDERIC DEGENAER.
tf 1694 Hongkong, 5th October, 1871.

FOR SAIGON AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamer
"SHAFTESBURY,"
will have quick despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
LANDSTEIN & Co.
tf 1667 Hongkong, 30th September, 1871.

FOR SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, AND CHEFOO.

THE British Steamer
"ENTERPRISE,"
shortly expected from Singapore, will have quick despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf 1606 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE A 1 British Barque
"JANE SPEIRS,"
308 Tons Register, C. T. Brown, Master, will meet with early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1684 Hongkong, 3rd October, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Clipper-ship
"SHIRLEY,"
Willcomb, Master, will have early despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1652 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FOR DUNEDIN, (NEW ZEALAND,) AND MELBOURNE.

THE A 1 British Clipper-barque
"SEA GULL,"
Marshall, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will meet with early despatch as above.
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RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1632 Hongkong, 26th September, 1871.

FOR HAMBURG *(direct)*,

THE German 3-masted Schooner
"BERTHA,"
Rose, Master, will load as above at Whampoa and Macao, and have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
WM. PUSTAU & Co.
tf 1611 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1871.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A 1 American Bark
"MARY BELLE ROBERTS,"
Spearwater, Master, will have quick despatch for the above port.
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OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1607 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 British Ship
"LORD MACAULEY,"
Care, Master, will load at Whampoa, and have immediate despatch as above.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1613 Hongkong, 22nd September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 North German Barque
"ST. PAULI,"
will load at this and Whampoa for New York, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1530 Hongkong, 7th September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A 1 Danish Bark
"FEIGA,"
will load at this and Whampoa for New York, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1495 Hongkong, 2nd September, 1871.

FOR MELBOURNE AND SYDNEY.

THE well-known A 1 Clipper Ship
"ONWARD,"
Wm. Whyte, Master, having the greater portion of her Cargo engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1548 Hongkong, 11th September, 1871.

FOR LONDON,
With immediate despatch.

THE A 1 British Barque
"ELFIN,"
Capt. Beer, has room for a limited amount of Cargo.
Apply to
CARLOWITZ & Co.
tf 1657 Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

FOR DUNEDIN (N.Z.) AND MELBOURNE.

THE Clipper Ship
"WHIRLWIND,"
Capt. Graham, having the greater portion of her Cargo and Passengers engaged, will have immediate despatch for the above ports.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
ROZARIO & Co.
tf 1627 Hongkong, 25th September, 1871.

FOR NEW YORK.

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"BIRDSTON,"
will load at this and Whampoa for the above port, and have quick despatch.
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VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.
tf 1604 Hongkong, 21st September, 1871.

FOR MANILA.

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Captain Barcelo, will have immediate despatch to the above port.
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tf 1572 Hongkong, 15th September, 1871.

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1y 699 Hongkong, 24th April, 1871.

Business Announcements.

DENTISTRY
BY
V. D. COLLINS, D.D.S.,
No. 7, Arbuthnot Road,
HONGKONG.
tf 1219 Hongkong, 17th July, 1871.

HAWKINS'S HORSE REPOSITORY,
Rear of Murray Barracks, Hongkong.

HORSES received on LIVERY.
Horses BROKEN to Harness.
HORSES, PONIES, HARNESS and CARRIAGES, for Sale. *Also,*
Best quality of HAY, OATS, GRAM, BARLEY, and Indian CORN, for Sale.
HORSES and CARRIAGES for Hire.
PONIES do. do. do.
HORSE SHOEING on the most improved principles, under his own superintendence.
T. E. HAWKINS,
(Late Farrier-Major, Bengal Horse Artillery).
N.B.—All Diseases of the Horse attended to.
tf 559 Hongkong, 11th August, 1871.

ORIENTAL HOTEL,
BILLIARD ROOMS AND BOWLING ALLEYS.

Proprietor—J. BAYNES.

THE above Hotel is now open for the reception of Visitors to this Port, and every comfort will be ensured to Patrons visiting this establishment. A *table d'hôte* at the undermentioned hours, when the viands provided will leave Patrons nothing to desire:—
Breakfast, from 9 to 11 A.M.
Tiffin, " 1 " 3 P.M.
Dinner, " 7 " 9 P.M.
Refreshments can be obtained at all hours.

Wines and Spirits of the best quality only.

French, Spanish, Italian and German Spoken.
tf 1200 Hongkong, 14th July, 1871.

NOW READY

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT.
By Dr. DEVAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.
PRICE: In Paper Wrappers, ... $1.50
Neatly Bound.... ... ... $2.00
Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

舖煙宋呂馨元廣

THE undersigned begs to inform the Public that he has all sorts of Old CIGARS, HAVANA, CAVITE and MANILA, in small and large boxes, best TOBACCO, and prepared TOBACCO for Sale at an agreeable prices.
For particulars, apply to
KWONG YUEN HING,
No. 61, Queen's Road,
Next to the entrance of the Central Market.
6m 1464 Hongkong, 29th August, 1871.

STEAM FOR
SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI AND SOUTHAMPTON;
ALSO,
BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA, AND AUSTRALIA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*TRAVANCORE*," Captain C. H. EASTLEY, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on WEDNESDAY, the 18th instant, at noon.

Cargo will be received on board until noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 17th idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness in such declaration.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all goods shipped by their Steamers for Europe through Egypt, either by rail, or by Canal in their own Steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, *Superintendent.*
Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 2nd October, 1871.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMAILA, PORT SAID, MARSEILLES;
ALSO,
MAHE, ST. DENIS, PORT LOUIS.

ON WEDNESDAY, the 11th October, at noon, the Company's S. S. "*MEI-KONG*," Commandant BOURDON, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping orders will be grant d till noon, and Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 o'clock P.M. on the 10th October. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Hongkong, 28th September, 1871.

THROUGH U.S. MAIL LINE
FROM
CHINA AND JAPAN TO NEW YORK.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. COMPANY
IN CONNECTION WITH THE
CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANIES.

THE S. S. "*JAPAN*," Captain FREEMAN, will leave Hongkong for San Francisco via Yokohama on THURSDAY, the 12th of October next, at 3 o'clock P.M., taking Passengers, Mails and Freight, for the United States, Canada, Central and South America, and Europe.

A Steamer of the Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

The "*JAPAN*" will be due at San Francisco November 16th, whence daily Passenger trains and daily Freight trains are run over the Central and Union Pacific Railroad Lines for New York and for all the principal cities

Extracts.

The Uses of Gun-Cotton.

(Daily News, August 17.)

The lamentable catastrophe at Stowmarket has turned public attention to the powerful and but half-understood substance that produced results so disastrous; and as many erroneous ideas seem to prevail about the nature and properties of gun-cotton, it may be worth while to gave a brief recapitulation of its history, and of the circumstances which led to its adoption into commerce. It is now a quarter of a century since gun-cotton was discovered by Schonbein; and since then chemist after chemist, in England and abroad, has followed up his investigations. So successful have been the results of these researches in the way of improving the compound, that the material we now know under the name of gun-cotton is altogether different in character and capacity from the original invention. So altered, indeed, is the gun-cotton of to-day that even the name no longer indicates its outward appearance, for instead of being to the eye and touch similar in all respects to cotton wool, it consists apparently of thick slabs of papier maché, or white pulp, at once hard and of considerable weight. When gun-cotton was first brought before the world by the renowned German chemist as a new agent suitable for military and industrial purposes, great confidence was felt in its future, and chemists and manufactures turned their attention eagerly to the newly-discovered explosive. While the former sought to discover novel uses and applications for the compound, the latter prepared large quantities of the material, of which, unfortunately, the dangerous properties were at the time little known. And thus it happened that one after another there occurred explosions of a disastrous nature—that at the works of Messrs. Hall and Sons at Faversham, in 1847, will probably still be remembered—and for a time at least gun-cotton was thrown on one side and abandoned as far too dangerous and treacherous for commercial use. The method of preparation was to immerse cotton wool into a strong mixture of nitric and sulphuric acids, an operation which changes totally the chemical nature of the fibre, although singularly enough the appearance of the cotton was in every way preserved. A thorough washing of the material followed to cleanse the same from any trace of free acid, and on drying the manufacture was complete. The gun-cotton thus prepared is one of the most rapid explosives known, and burns so instantaneously that a tuft of it placed upon gunpowder may actually be inflamed without setting fire to the gunpowder. But this early gun-cotton was by no means of sound manufacture; the impurities contained in the cotton and in the acids, as likewise the imperfect removal of the latter by washing, all combined to render it unstable and prone to spontaneous combustion, and to this fact is no doubt due the unfortunate events which characterised its early history.

Gun-cotton, however, soon recovered from the serious check it had received. An officer of the Austrian Engineers, General, then Captain, Von Lenk, was so sanguine of its true value as a military agent, that he turned his attention once more to the matter, and after considerable difficulty obtained the consent of his Government to manufacture a quantity for experiment. And it was in the preliminary preparation of the compound that Lenk made the first great step of progress. Instead of using for the purpose cotton wool, as all former experimenters had done, he substituted twists, or yarn, of cotton, immersing them in the acids in the form of skeins. These on removal from the acid bath were well washed for some weeks in a running stream of water, and finally treated with silica or soluble glass, an operation which was supposed in some measure to retard the combustion of the finished material. The Lenk gun-cotton behaved on ignition in a totally different manner to the Schonbein, or cotton-wool preparation; for whereas the latter burned with ungovernable violence, the yarn only flamed away leisurely, and not until the same was twisted into a hard ball or mass did the effect approach to an explosion. This extraordinary change effected in the character of the explosive was due simply to the different form of cotton used—to a mechanical, and not to a chemical modification—in the same way as the rapidity with which gunpowder burns may be modified by enlarging or diminishing the size of the grains.

The progress made by Von Lenk in the manufacture of gun-cotton was certainly very important, but nevertheless it was not rapid and fruitful enough to please the Austrian Government, and consequently all further experiments were ordered to be discontinued. The subject was, indeed, in a fair way of being abandoned for a second time, when the English Government in 1862 resolved on making trial of the mysterious agent. A Royal Commission, of which General Sabine, the late President of the Royal Society, was chairman, was appointed to inquire into the subject, and the evidence then adduced was so satisfactory as to determine the War Department on taking up the project seriously. This duty was entrusted to a committee of scientific officers from the Royal Artillery and Royal Engineers, who were aided in their labours by Professor Abel, Chemist to the War Department. To the arduous investigations of this gentleman, who for the last ten years has given the matter his undivided attention, is due the accurate information we at present possess on the subject, and the singularly clear and concise description that he gave of gun-cotton and its properties in a lecture recently delivered before the British Association at Edinburgh, was calculated to inspire unbounded confidence in its safety as an explosive agent.

The important point in connection with the gun-cotton of the present day may be thus briefly summed up. The material, in the first instance, is neither wool nor yarn previous to conversion, but simply a good quality of cotton waste, which, after proper treatment in acid, is reduced to paper pulp, and in this finely divided state washed and cleansed by water. The pulped mass is then pressed into any desired figure or shape, and the cakes thus produced not only present the explosive in a highly compressed condition, but also in a remarkably handy form. As the cotton is pressed while in a wet, and consequently harmless state, no danger can accrue in the whole of the manufacture from first to last, if we except possible accident from tampering with the acid—an event of but *slight importance* even when it might occur—and in this respect, therefore, gun-cotton is much safer than gunpowder. The dry gun-cotton cakes, however, may be ignited in two ways, either by simple inflammation or by detonation. If a few cakes of gun-cotton, or wooden cases containing the same, are set on fire they will simply blaze away, furiously and violently it is true, but at any rate without absolute explosion; and it is only when the matter is strongly confined, or heated to an exceedingly high temperature, that its full force is developed. If however, instead of being set on fire by spark of flame, it is ignited by means of a charge of fulminate of mercury, one of the most violently detonating compounds known to chemists, then gun-cotton becomes another thing altogether and explodes with the terrible force of a charge of fulminate of mercury itself. This last important property of gun-cotton, which was discovered about three years ago by Mr. E. O. Brown, of the Chemical Establishment, Woolwich, where indeed all the experimental investigations have been carried on, adds greatly to the value of the explosive, which under ordinary circumstances is comparatively inert and harmless until brought into contact with fulminate powder. The difference between burning and detonating gun-cotton will be at once understood when we say that a half-pound cake may actually be held in a plate at arm's length during inflammation, while the action of the same amount fired with a fulminate charge would be to fracture a one-inch slab of iron upon which it rests.

For the past five years several tons of the material have been manufactured by Government, and employed to great advantage in mining and blasting operations, and especially for the demolition of submarine rocks and sunken wrecks, whose removal could certainly not have been so efficiently and completely effected in any other manner. For many military engineering purposes, as also for torpedoes, its value has been found unequalled, and when we say that all these years no mishap has ever occurred in its manipulation, it must be admitted that there is something to be urged against hastily dismissing it in a panic as a material too dangerous for practical use.

Under these circumstances, then, how was it possible for the Stowmarket explosion to have occurred? The explanation, we think, will not be found to be a difficult one; and it is to be hoped that at the inquest on Friday next a searching investigation of the whole affair will be instituted. Why should there have been so large a store of dry gun-cotton on the premises? And why was the operation of drying—the only dangerous operation, and one wholly unconnected with the actual process of manufacture—carried on so near the populous factory? Next, was the cotton properly manufactured and free from impurity of acids, and was it carefully inspected and stored in a manner to guard against the effects of spontaneous combustion—a contingency that might arise with inferior gun-cotton, and excessive heat, such as we have experienced during the past fortnight? And, finally, although we hesitate to put the question, were there any charges of fulminate, however small, such as are contained in breechloading or sporting cartridges stored up in the neighbourhood of the magazines? It would also be important to know under what scientific supervision the actual manufacture at Stowmarket was carried on; for it is hard to believe that, after so much has been learned by scientific men in connection with gun-cotton this information was not fully made use of. Every phase and character of the explosive have been minutely studied for the last twenty years by such men as Schoenbein, Lenk, Abel, Brown, and others. If we must have violent explosives of this kind—and these would, in truth, appear indispensable for warlike, if not industrial purposes—it is absolutely necessary that we should, in future, be guarded against misfortune like that of Stowmarket; and this can only be done by the framing of strict laws and regulations based upon sound scientific principles.

The Emperor Napoleon a Prisoner at Sedan.

There could now be no doubt that the emperor was a prisoner. Hitherto we had been very dubious, because he and all his generals still wore their swords; but the posting of the sentries settled the question, for had they been guards of honour they would have saluted Napoleon, which they did not do. It was nearly a quarter to ten when Bismarck came galloping up once more, this time in full uniform, with steel helmet, white leather trousers, and high boots, but with the interim coat and gilt buttons. The group of officers in front of the house which he joined had now swelled to some twenty, and we could not at that moment see Napoleon. I believe he went inside the house for a few minutes, but very shortly afterwards I saw him and General Reille in conversation with Bismarck and Moltke, some five or six paces from the others. After the lapse of at most ten minutes, Bismarck turned round and said a few words to a Prussian colonel, who immediately ran down to the carriages and ordered them to be prepared for his Majesty. The group opened, and Napoleon, followed by Bismarck, Moltke, and Reille, walked down and took their seats in the first carriage, the rest following in order. The cuirassiers had also mounted, and came down into the road. Half of them were told off in front of the carriages, and half behind, swords were drawn, and in a few minutes the procession had been withdrawn from our eyes by clouds of dust in the direction of Sedan. We followed as well as we could, but, as everybody else did the same, the road became so blocked up that we were forcibly reminded of the periodical scenes on the road to Epsom. We arrived at last at a point where the Mezieres-Sedan road is crossed by the road to Vandresse and Vouziéres, and at this spot not all the discipline of the Germans could prevent a scene of the most inextricable confusion, scarcely visible through the dust-laden atmosphere. With some difficulty we gained the road that turns to the north, having been informed that the carriages had driven to the Chateau Belle-Vue, the castle-like turrets of which could be seen through the foliage of the surrounding park. The Chateau, small in dimensions, but exquisite in its simple elegance, fronted the road, and commanded a splendid view of Sedan and the surrounding hills. The country between the Chateau and the town, very little more than a mile in a straight line, consisted of meadows, and potato and corn fields. The carriages of the emperor's household, in the height of varnish and gilding, each team of splendid horses with their coronetted harness, the jockeys and servants in gorgeous livery, with all the trappings of State, not exclusive even of an Imperial baker and barber, were drawn up on the grass somewhat to the south of the Chateau. Immediately in front, on the road, stood the half troop of cuirassiers in a straight line, and beyond them a company of Bavarians. Nearer to the town several batteries were drawn up in a long row, the guns ready loaded, the muzzles turned towards Sedan, and the gunners standing at ease by their guns. Wherever the eye roamed there was artillery drawing in a vast circle round the city, in which the exhausted French troops were packed together like herrings, while the fields and hills and woods, as far as the eye could reach, swarmed with the armed men of Germany. At this sight the emperor must have given up all thought of struggling against the hard terms of capitulation. He had been shown into the left of the two glass-covered wings that connected the centre of the Château with the flanking turrets, and we could see the whole group standing at the windows and looking at Sedan in the distance, and this mass of artillery ready to destroy it utterly at the bidding of the conqueror. When, some ten minutes afterwards, we had managed to gain an entrance into the park and get to the back of the Château, we saw Napoleon seated at the head of a table, the generals standing round him, he alone being covered. A map was on the table, and De Wimpffen was evidently explaining the position. Presently there was a mighty cheer, and a sound of carriages. The soldiers presented arms, and the Prussian king, followed by his son and staff, entered the Château and went to the right glass-wing. The interview took place in the centre room, and cannot have lasted longer than fifteen minutes. At the end of that time the future emperor drove away to the battle-field, and the late emperor remained behind a prisoner of war, having been stripped in one day of all his greatness, and having lost in a few hours, but for ever, the magnificent *prestige* of his name.—*Good Words.*

THE STROLLING JUGGLER.—Gladstone: Gents, you see this tatur. It's a fine old tatur of its sort—the *E'erly Prerogative*, they call it. Well, gents, I don't mind telling you, I lives on my abilities, and, just now, I live on this here tatur. Now if you'll be liberal I'll astonish all o' yer, and if I don't do what I promises I'll return his money to every gent as patronizes *me*. You chuck in your coppers and I'll chuck up this tatur; chuck him up ever so high; right out of yer sight; and when he comes down I'll ketch him and smash him on my forrid. Oh, don't you make no mistake; my forrid's as hard as brass.—*Knight Errant.*

EYE-ATTRACTIVE.—An Italian paper states that 60 passports for Paris are daily signed in Washington alone, 90 in New York (on an average), and 35 in Baltimore. All the walls in the cities of the United States are covered with advertisements beginning with the words, "Paris, Paris, Paris!" underneath which appears the design of some public building in flames, and beneath this the words, "To Paris and back," so many dollars. A speculator in Chicago has ornamented his advertisement with the following attractive announcement in colossal type, "The company has hired many windows that the travellers may witness the execution of the members of the Commune of Paris."

"GHOST" PEPPER AND THE QUAKERESSES.—As I lived in the midst of Quakers, he (Pepper) told us that he lectured at Stoke Newington to a Quaker's establishment of young ladies, and after the lecture they came to him with a set of difficult scientific questions, which he answered in the best way he could on the spur of the moment. After all was over the young ladies came forward, and each shook him by the hand, saying, No. 1, "Fare-thee-well;" No. 2, "Fare-thee-well;" No. 3, "Fare-thee-well;" and so on through the whole of the establishment. I observed that the last young lady might have varied her good wishes by adding, "And if for ever, fare-thee-well."—*Life and Letters of William Bewick, Artist.* Edited by Thomas Landseer, A.R.A.

DEATH BY LIGHTNING.—A lamentable event occurred at Abney Grange, near Bakewell, Derbyshire. Mr. Thomas Middleton, a well-known farmer, was seated at table, taking tea with his wife, when a very severe flash of lightning struck his residence, and, descending though a bedroom at the front of the house, struck a bedstead, and then passed to the lower room, where Mr. and Mrs. Middleton were seated at table. The former, apparently without any signs whatever, was instantly killed on the spot, while Mrs. Middleton was injured in the leg. Robert Wright, a man in their employ, and who was also in the same room, was injured in his cheek. The effect of the lightning was such as to literally break the bedstead into small pieces, and these were found scattered about. An inquest was held the same day at the house of the deceased before Mr. Coroner Brooks, when a verdict of "Accidentally killed by lightning" was returned.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

LOSSES payable without extra charge in SAN FRANCISCO, NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON.

MERCHANDISE with average accepted at current rates by STEAMERS and strictly A 1 SAILING VESSELS.

OVERLAND RAILROAD.

Risks Free of Particular average accepted from SAN FRANCISCO to any city in the UNITED STATES not south of ST. LOUIS, by RAIL, at one half per cent. net.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents,
tf 970 *Hongkong and Shanghai.*

COMPAGNIE LYONNAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES.

Société anonyme libre au Capital de 6,000,000 de francs (un quart versé.)

THIS Company, being associated for purposes of Marine Insurance in the Far East, with the

LLOYD FRANCAIS, Capital of 6,000,000 frcs.,
And with the CIE FRANCAISE D'ASSURANCES MARITIMES,
Capital of..... 5,000,000 frcs.,

Offers to the ASSURED the Security of a collective Capital of.....17,000,000 frcs.

Agencies established, and Policies made payable in Lyons, Paris, London, Marseilles, Calcutta, Bombay, Yokohama, Hongkong and Shanghai.

The undersigned, having been appointed Agents in China for the above-named Company, are prepared to accept Marine risks, foreign or coastwise, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1377 Hongkong, 23rd July, 1870.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIS Company grants Policies on Marine Risks at the established local Rates, to all parts of the World.

In addition to the usual brokerage, thirty per Cent (30%) of the Profits will be returned as Bonus to all contributors of business, whether Shareholders or not, rateably in proportion to the amount of Net Premia contributed.

No Policy Fees charged.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
tf 1402 Hongkong, 27th July, 1870. *Agents.*

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE.
137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*
tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST,
A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT,
Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT,
Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT,
Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000 on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1927 Hongkong, 1st November, 1870.

THE LIVERPOOL AND BOMBAY TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this port, are prepared to grant Policies against Marine Risks at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 777 Hongkong, 25th April 1870.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.
tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

MERCHANT'S MUTUAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ENGAGED EXCLUSIVELY IN MARINE INSURANCE.
Paid up Capital—$500,000.00,

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks on the usual terms

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 1292 Hongkong, 2nd July, 1869.

OCEAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON.

INCORPORATED 1859.
CAPITAL, £1,000,000.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept Marine Risks and issue Policies at current rates.

AUGUSTINE HEARD & Co.
tf 1351 Hongkong, 7th June, 1867.

NOTICE.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Insurance Company, are prepared to issue Policies against Marine risks on Freight and Cargo at Current rates, subject to a discount of 15%.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.
tf 1753 Hongkong, 1st October, 1870.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.

FOR Insuring Houses and other Buildings Goods, Wares, Merchandise, Manufacturing and Farming Stock, Ships in Port, Harbours, or Dock, and the Cargoes of such Ships; also, Ship Building and Repairing; Barges and other Vessels on Navigable Rivers and Canals, and Goods on board such Vessels, throughout Great Britain and Ireland, and in FOREIGN COUNTRIES, FROM LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

The Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE to the extent of $60,000 on any one First Class Risk.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
Hongkong, 1st January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IMPERIAL FIRE OFFICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅓	of the annual rate	
Not exceeding 1 month	½	do.	do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....	3 „	¼	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding.....	6 „	½	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents, Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
tf 675 Hongkong, 13th August, 1869.

THE ROYAL EXCHANGE ASSURANCE OF LONDON.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire at current rates.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents, 4, Praya.
tf 1569 Hongkong, 26th August, 1870.

UNIVERSAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED, (OF LONDON).

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company at this Port, Shanghai, Foochow, Hankow, and Yokohama, are prepared to accept Marine Risks at Current Rates.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.
tf 437 Hongkong, 9th March, 1871.

Insurances.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY.
SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant POLICIES against Fire on Buildings and Goods, at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 366 Hongkong, 7th February, 1867.

PACIFIC INSURANCE COMPANY OF SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in China for the above INSURANCE COMPANY, are prepared to grant Policies covering Marine Risks at the Current Rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 573 Hongkong, 2nd March, 1867.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

In addition to the usual brokerage, this Association returns to the assured *Twenty per cent. of its yearly profits*, divided *pro rata* to the net premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Secretaries.
tf 1089 Hongkong, 1st January, 1870.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above-named Company, are prepared to grant Policies gainst Sea Risks at current rates.

RUSSELL & Co.
tf 1022 Hongkong, 1st April, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged on SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding 1 month	¼	of the annual rate	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....	3 „	½	do. do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding.....	6 „	¾	do. do.

Above 6 months the full annual rate.

GILMAN & Co., *Agents,*
North British & Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 696 Hongkong, 7th April 1868.

NOTICE.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE following rates will be charged in future for SHORT PERIOD Insurances; viz:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅓	of the annual rate.	
Not exceeding 1 month	½	do.	do.
Above 1 month and not exceeding 3 months...	¾	do.	do.
Above 3 months and not exceeding 6 months...	⅞	do.	do.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.,
Agents the Queen Insurance Company.
tf 242 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL.—TWO MILLION STERLING.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Company at this port, is prepared to grant Policies against Fire, to the extend of £10,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.

NORTON, LYALL & Co.
tf 241 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1870.

THE GUARDIAN FIRE AND LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.
No. 11, LOMBARD STREET, LONDON, E.C.
ESTABLISHED 1821.
And empowered by special Acts of Parliament.

Subscribed Capital—£2,000,000, Sterling.

THE Undersigned having been duly appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to take risks against Fire, on the usual terms.

OLYPHANT & Co.
tf 2317 Hongkong, 7th December, 1869.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

UNTIL further notice the following Annual Rates will be charged for Fire Insurance viz:—

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses removed from town, and their contents.	¼	per cent.
Other dwelling Houses, used strictly as such, and their contents.	½	per cent.
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1	per cent

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents Imperial Fire Insurance Company
tf 864 Hongkong, 7th March, 1865.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.
REDUCTION IN THE RATES OF PREMIUM.

Detached & semi-detached Dwelling Houses, removed from town, and their contents.	¼	per cent. per annum
Other dwelling Houses used strictly as such, and their contents.	½	
Godowns, Offices, Shops, &c., and their contents.	1	„

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents, North British and Mercantile Insurance Company.
tf 886 Hongkong, 10th March, 1865.

NOTICE.

FROM and after this date the following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Insurances, viz:—

Not exceeding Ten days	⅓	of the annual rates	
Not exceeding 1 month	½	do.	do.
Above 1 month, and not exceeding three months.	¾	do.	do.
Above 3 months, and not exceeding six months....	⅞	do.	do.

Above six months the full annual rate.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents, Alliance Fire Assurance Company.
tf 678 Hongkong, 26th August, 1869.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored thereon.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
tf Hongkong, 24th August, 1864.

NOTICE.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE annual rates for Fire Insurance on the various classes of Buildings and their contents will remain as follows until further notice, viz:—

Detached and semi-detached Dwelling Houses (removed from the town) and their contents.	¼	per cent
Other Dwelling Houses (similarly situated) and their contents	½	per cent.
Offices and Godowns and their contents.	1	per cent.

Other Risks by Special arrangement.

The following rates will be charged for SHORT PERIOD Policies:—

Not exceeding 10 days	⅓	per cent.	
Not exceeding..... 1 month	½	per cent.	
Above 1 month, and not exceeding.....	3 „	¼	„
Above 3 months, and not exceeding.....	6 „	½	„

Above 6 months, the full annual rate of 1 „

ROBT. S. WALKER & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
tf 1763 Hongkong, 13th September, 1869.

HONGKONG INSURANCE COMPANY, 1868.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents of the above Company, are prepared to issue Marine Policies on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000, on any first class risk.

A. G. HOGG & Co.
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LONDON AND PROVINCIAL MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

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